Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,852. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

AFRAID OF MR. WURSTER

Brooklyn Saloon Keepers Cautious, Not Knowing His Excise Policy.

SOME DID NO BUSINESS YESTERDAY

Others Posted Sentries and Sold Only to Friends—Pastors Sound the First Calls of Their Campaign.

The policy of Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn on the excise question is as yet unknown. He refuses to discuss the question, saying that he has not been in office long enough to have obtained a proper idea of it.

The saloon keepers of Brooklyn are not going to take any chances, however, and they do not intend to keep their saloons open Sundays until they know just what Mayor Wurster's policy is. In consequence, the saloons of Brooklyn were not so publicly open yesterday as on previous Sundays. Sentries were on the watch, and only customers known to the sentries were admitted to some of the places.

The police had been told how to get into several saloons. They rapped on the glass part of the door with a key, and the door was immediately opened. In some quarters the saloons, for the first time in months, were closed tightly. For that the police were responsible to the extent that they had given warning to the proprietors to keep their doors locked until the Mayor had given some idea as to his desires in the matter. The police denied that they had taken any extra precaution to see that the saloons were closed.

"The law is in the statute books, and every policeman knows what his duty is," said a high police official. "If the policeman sees the law violated, he will immediately make the arrest. To see a man coming out of a side door is no evidence that the law has been violated. The policeman must see the violation, and then he will make the arrest."

The reporter called the official's attention to the fact that shortly after Mayor Schieren took office, the word was sent out to close every saloon in the city, and that every saloon was closed.

"Well, every saloon in the city could be closed if such an order was given," was the reply.

"The order has not been given since Mayor Wurster took office. The matter has been called to the attention of the Police Captains, and the saloon keepers have been instructed to be more careful, but they have not been asked to shut up their saloons."

The clergymen of Brooklyn have discussed the matter thoroughly, and have determined upon a plan to bring public sentiment to bear upon the excise question. This movement, of which a beginning was made yesterday, has among its supporters:

Congregational—The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Church of the Pilgrims; the Rev. D. R. R. Meredith, Tompkins Avenue; the Rev. S. W. King, Willoughby Avenue Chapel; the Rev. A. F. Newton, Roohester Avenue; the Rev. C. W. King, Bushwick Avenue; the Rev. Horace Porter, Mayflower; the Rev. H. J. Wells, Park Avenue Branch of Tompkins Avenue; the Rev. D. Butler Pratt, Beecher Memorial; the Rev. Charles Herald, Bethesda.

Baptist—The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis, Washington Avenue; the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, Emanuel; the Rev. A. Cameron Cavalry; the Rev. G. U. Thomsen, Prospect Avenue German; the Rev. George H. Horne, East End; the Rev. George R. Kramer, Pilgrim; the Rev. W. J. Mosier, Grace; the Rev. W. T. Dixon, Concord; the Rev. Cornelius Wolfkin, Greene Avenue; the Rev. Dr. J. L. Ray, Central, (Eastern District;) the Rev. Dr. R. H. Baker, Hendrix Street.

Methodist—The Rev. Dr. J. E. Adams, Janes; the Rev. William Hamilton, Andrews; the Rev. W. A. Layton, First Greenpoint; the Rev. B. A. Gilman, Ridley Memorial; the Rev. Dr. D. A. Jordan, Sands Street Memorial; the Rev. Herbert Welsh, Summerfield; the Rev. H. D. Weston, South Second Street; the Rev. Walter Grayson, Zion; the Rev. R. C. Christopher, Cropsey Avenue; the Rev. A. Flammann, St. John's German; the Rev. F. B. Upham, Bushwick Avenue; the Rev. S. K. Spahr, Trinity, (Methodist Protestant;) the Rev. J. W. Norris, Welcome, (Primitive Methodist;) the Rev. S. Darlington, Monroe Street, (Primitive Methodist.)

Presbyterian—The Rev. Dr. David Gregg, Lafayette Avenue; the Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells, South Third Street; the Rev. J. E. Fray, Duryea Chapel; the Rev. Charles Edwards, Franklin Avenue; the Rev. W. Laidlaw, Trinity; the Rev. Dr. T. A. Nelson, Memorial; the Rev. Dr. Lewis E. Foote, Throop Avenue; the Rev. A. B. Prichard, Arlington Avenue; the Rev. G. N. Makely, Cumberland Street; the Rev. David Junor, Mount Olivet; the Rev. D. H. Overton, Greene Avenue; the Rev. J. G. Snyder, Olivet Chapel; the Rev. Dr. R. D. Sproull, Noble Street; the Rev. W. P. Mackey, Emanuel Chapel.

Reformed—The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, Bedford Avenue; Dr. J. M. Farrar, First; the Rev. A. Stockwell, Greenwood Heights; the Rev. Dr. T. C. McClelland, North; the Rev. W. H. Boocock, Grace; the Rev. W. F. E. Adams, Edgewood.

Episcopal—The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, St. Peter's; Bishop T. W. Campbell, Reconciliation, (Reformed.)

Lutheran—The Rev. R. Anderson, Our Saviour's, Danish; the Rev. W. E. Main, St. Matthew's, English.

United Presbyterian—The Rev. Dr. J. H. Andrew, First.

Universalist—The Revs. A. K. Wright and Alice E. Wright, Reconciliation and Prospect Heights.

Catholic—The Rev. Sylvester Malone, Sts. Peter and Paul; the Rev. E. W. McCarthy, St. Augustine.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Adams, All Souls' Universalist; the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Johnston, St. John's Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. T. J. Whittaker, Bushwick Avenue Baptist; the Rev. Dr. T. S. Cartwright, St. Barnabas's Protestant Episcopal; the Rev. S. R. Wallace, Monroe Street Reformed Presbyterian; the Rev. Cortland Myers, Baptist Temple; the Rev. F. Jacobson, Lutheran Bethlehem; the Rev. D. W. Couch, Lenox Road Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. F. Blank, Wyckoff Street German Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bowdish, Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. W. C. Wilson, North Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. P. J. Reeves, Rockaway Avenue Congregational; the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod, Clinton Avenue Congregational; the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Unitarian Church of the Saviour; the Rev. H. Trumpp, Second German Baptist; the Rev. J. J. Arnaud, Orchard Primitive Methodist; the Rev. J. W. Tamblyn, Free Methodist; the Rev. L. J. Brown, Berean Baptist; the Rev. G. A. Reinl, Church of Christ, (Disciples;) the Rev. Dr. Chauncey B. Brewster, Grace Protestant Episcopal; the Rev. J. A. Billingsley, Bethany Presbyterian; the Rev. Dr. R. B. Hull, Greenwood Baptist; the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, Christ Protestant Episcopal; the Rev. Dr. M. B. Chapman, New-York Avenue Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. Dr. G. F. Warren, Ocean Hill Baptist; the Rev. Dr. R. B. Kelsay, Sixth Avenue Baptist; the Rev. Erwin Dennett, Tabernacle Baptist; the Rev. W. H. Hudnut, Grace Presbyterian; the Rev. W. M. Hughes, York Street Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. Lewis Francis, Kent Street Reformed; the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, Central Congregational; the Rev. Dr. C. L. Wells, Reformed Church, Flatbush; the Rev. P. P. O'Hare, St. Anthony's; the Rev. J. A. Hartnett, St. John the Baptist; the Rev. E. P. Mahoney, Our Lady of Good Counsel; the Rev. J. J. Woods, Our Lady of Victory, Catholic.

These clergymen protested emphatically against the side-door policy, and in 125 churches the pastors, at either the morning or evening services, called special attention to the movement, and then urged their hearers to sign petitions. Thousands of signatures were obtained. The petitions will be presented to Mayor Wurster as soon as possible.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in Plymouth Church, in his morning sermon made a strong plea for enforcement of all laws. His text was, "He that doeth righteousness is righteous," from First John, iii., 4.

The community, like the individual, he said, is measured by its deeds, not by its creeds. In its creeds, in its ideals, and in its laws America compares favorably with all civilized nations; but its administration of the laws is bad, and is often execrable. Lawlessness is the real vice of the American Nation.

Disobedience to law is found very often. The street car employes, who thought they had just cause for grievances, did not undertake to seek redress in a lawful way, but went on a strike and blocked the streets and committed many acts of violence. The great railway corporations think the inter-State commerce law is unjust, and therefore they combine to defeat it.

The brewers and saloon keepers believe that the law closing saloons Sunday is unjust, and instead of obeying it and making an endeavor to have it changed, they openly declare their purpose to disregard the law. The evil is not confined to any one class.

Regarding the sale of liquor Sundays, Dr. Abbott said it was the paramount duty of the Executive to rigorously carry out the law. If the community does not want the law in its present form, it is its duty to do everything within its power to have the law changed. But, while it is on the statute book, it is an expression of the will of the people, and the people should see that their will is carried out.

The community, has resolved in plain terms, he said, that no liquor shall be sold Sundays. The people who disobey that law are striking at the very foundation of democratic government, which rests wholly on the will of the people. That foundation is seriously undermined when the executive branch is permitted to decide what laws shall be enforced and what shall not. There should be no distinction whatever.

Dr. Abbott declared that he is in favor of local option. Personally, he is strongly opposed to any sale of liquor on Sunday, and he would be pleased if the community should decide that there should be a prohibitory law and if it should be enforced. But each community should have the privilege of deciding for itself on such matters.

The Rev. Robert J. Kent, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, is one of the leaders in the present crusade. He was one of the Republican watchers who went to Gravesend election day in 1893 and was assaulted by McKane's henchmen. He has taken an active interest in all the big movements in Brooklyn during the last eight years.

In connection with the present crusade, which was due to his efforts, he received 125 replies to his circular asking the clergymen to begin the fight. He wrote a letter to Mayor Wurster setting forth the purpose of the movement and assuring him there was no political significance in it. His letter, he said, was simply a protest on the part of the clergymen against the non-enforcement of the law. Mr. Kent read from the pulpit yesterday the following reply from Mayor Wurster:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1896.

Rev. Robert J. Kent:

Dear Sir: I have read with interest your courteous letter of Jan. 7 and the accompanying circular, and I am greatly obliged to you for setting forth clearly the purpose of the movement. As the Mayor of the entire city, it is my effort wisely and justly to administer the powers of my office. In that effort I desire to have the support of all citizens who wish good government. I shall be glad to secure such expression of public sentiment as they desire at any time to manifest, and will consider it with great care.

The force of public sentiment can go further than any written statute, and it must be created and sustained by the element in the community which works for the greatest good for the greatest number. The proper discharge of the duty imposed upon me by my fellow-citizens is my aim in entering upon office. The chief aid which they can afford will be not to embarrass the city authorities in their efforts to secure the protection of the right of all the people. Again thanking you for the favor, I am very truly yours, FREDERICK W. WURSTER, Mayor.

The Rev. Mr. Kent's sermon was preached on the text, "There is a time to keep silence and a time to speak."

"This is the time to speak," he said. "About three months ago I preached a sermon with special reference to the closing of saloons on Sunday. After the sermon a number of men of both political parties spoke to me and said that the voters who elected city officers were responsible for the enforcement of the law, and if the ministers got together and urged that the law be enforced the laymen would follow.

"The enforcement of the law in New-York City has attracted the attention of the whole country, and every one admits it is honest in purpose. The Commissioners in that city are taking the law as they find it, and executing it despite the pleas of politicians. They are sharply antagonized for doing so. This is urged as one great hindrance—the fears of the politicians who think their party will suffer.

"What a difference between the policy of the administration of the police officials and the miserable, dishonest side-door policy which encourages a man to become a sneak.

"I am satisfied with the policy adopted in New-York, and it is time now for those who favor it to speak out and show the saloon keepers that the law is on the statute book and must be enforced.

"I do not believe that there has ever been such concerted action before. I also wrote to Mayor Wurster assuring him that the aim of this movement is not born of any hostility to him or to embarrass him in any way, but to assure him that the Christian men of this city are willing to stand by him in the enforcement of the law, and would stand by him as long as he enforced the law."

The Rev. James S. Chadwick, pastor of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at his morning service, said:

"I believe that the moral and Christian sentiment of this community favors the maintenance and enforcement of the law which says that liquor saloons must be closed on Sunday.

"We must bring out this sentiment, and in some concerted manner let the authorities of this city understand that they will be maintained in their endeavor to preserve to our citizens a quiet and peaceful rest day. In thunder tones let the citizens of this fair city answer the question 'Shall the Sunday laws relating to saloons be maintained?' The protected and perpetuated rest day is an essential part of the Christian morality of this city and of this land. The saloon has already been licensed into too great prominence, and its supporters have become very exacting. In all past legislation its perils have been admitted. Although legally tolerated, morally it is an outlaw.

"Sworn administrators of the law should make a united, determined, and persistent effort to uphold the peace and sacredness of our civil Sabbath. We do not propose to legislate people into any church, but we do ask that such persons and their children who wish to go to the house of God shall not be confronted on almost every street corner with evidences of violated law by men coming out of saloons on Sunday. By such conduct bad examples are set before the young public, morality is endangered, respect for wholesome law is greatly weakened, and the good work of all teachers of Christianity interfered with.

"Why should the worst business in the world—productive of pauperism and crime, leading to untold suffering, sorrow, and want—have special accommodations accorded to it on the Lord's Day?

"Why should a premium be put upon the liquor business by permitting the saloon to keep open any part of Sunday? Why allow it a single hour of the rest day in which to carry on its work of corrupting and debauching the community?

"The whole traffic has neither decency nor conscience, and yet it seeks favor and influence which no other department of trade or industry desires. I entreat all voters in this congregation to preserve the high moral sentiment of our city, protect the quiet worship of our churches, and consider the real needs and best methods of the working people by respectfully urging our Mayor and his associated advisers to shut up all the saloons—front doors and all doors—upon the Sabbath.

"We do not want the drinkers of New-York City to boast of a welcome on this side of the river, without fear of molestation or arrest. I believe that Mr. Roosevelt should have the earnest and hearty co-operation of all good citizens in his heroic endeavor to simply have the Sunday laws against the saloon carried into effect.

"Let us marshal our forces, and at the word of command forward march. The sentiment and temperament of this people are favorable to Sunday closing, and our Mayor and Commissioners will be faithless to their duty if they will not undertake the task."

The Rev. Dr. David Gregg, in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, before the regular sermon yesterday morning called attention to the fact that the ministers were making a crusade against the non-enforcement of the excise law. He begged his parishioners to sign the petition after the service. He signed it first, and many members of the congregation followed his example.

Dr. Gregg said that, if he were the Mayor of the city, there would be no saloons in the town, but, since they cannot have that, they could at least demand that the existing laws should be enforced and the side doors closed Sundays. Dr. Gregg protested against the repeated statements in the newspapers of Brooklyn that the people of that city were satisfied with the present administration of the excise laws. A committee representing the Sunday Law-Enforcing Society, the Sons of Temperance, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Law and Order Society, will call on Mayor Wurster this morning and protest against the non-enforcement of the excise laws, and especially against the side-door policy. These societies are working independently of the clergymen.

PAUL BRIGHAM'S SATCHEL

Evidences of His Latest Swindle and Papers Relating to a Patent.

HIS AGED WIFE LEARNS OF HIS ARREST

Identified by Senator Bradley of Asbury Park, Whom He Tried to Fleece, and by a Man He Robbed of $2,500.

Paul Brigham, the aged swindler and confidence man, who, after many successful frauds on business men, has fallen at last into the hands of the police, confessed yesterday that he had been living recently at 152 East Sixtieth Street, in this city, and asked that his wife, who is still there, might be notified that he was under arrest.

"I am afraid this will kill her," he said, "but I suppose she'll have to know."

A detective went to the house and broke the news to Mrs. Brigham, who is sixty years old and nearly blind. She went to Headquarters later in the day—a tall, thin, white-haired woman, with a sad, gentle face—and was permitted to see Brigham in his cell. The interview was short, and the conversation of the couple was not interrupted by the detectives.

In Brigham's name, at Foster's Hotel, 138 East Fifty-ninth Street, a detective found a brown leather satchel, containing a quantity of papers, which he brought to Headquarters. They threw a great deal of new light on Brigham's recent career, and may lead to more interesting developments to-day. In the minds of the detectives, after reading them, there is some doubt as to whether Brigham swindled every one with whom he came in contact for years, without in many cases raising a hue and cry for his apprehension, or whether he has not during the last five years occasionally engaged in legitimate business with success, and persevered until a longing to make a big coup by dishonest means overcame him.

Besides a certification check stamp and check protector, and a number of envelopes and sheets of note paper, with the printed heading of "The Blackstone National Bank," all of which had been used by Brigham in his latest swindle, there was found a certificate of a patent spring for retaining rings on the finger, which had been granted to Charles Bartlett April 30, 1895, and a circular inviting the public to send 50 cents to the patentee for three of the springs, which, the circular stated, "retail singly at 50 cents."

There were also letters showing that Bartlett lived at 2340 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, in August, 1894, and a letter under the date of June 10, 1889, from the Royal Printing Company of Philadelphia, addressed "to whom it may concern." This is the letter:

We have been transacting business with Mr. Charles Bartlett for the last three years to the amount of about $2,000 a year, and have found him prompt in his payments and strictly honorable in all his business with us.

MADISON PLESH, Manager.

Whether this letter was genuine, the police were unable to say. Among other papers in the satchel were typewritten letters from Acker, Merrall & Condit, grocers of this city, and Johnson Brothers, grocers of Brooklyn, stating that Charles Bartlett was authorized to collect advertising bills in their behalf, and a contract with each firm, dated October, 1890, in which Bartlett undertook to furnish to each firm 30,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled "Menus—Dinner and Tea." There was also a similar contract with C. Jevne, grocer of 110 Madison Street, Chicago, and a bundle of papers which showed that Bartlett had transacted business in May, 1892, under the name of the "Mystic Publishing Company," apparently in Philadelphia.

In relation to Brigham's latest swindle, the detectives found a business card of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, a statement of White & Spate's financial position, and a check for $53,423, dated Jan. 6, 1896, on the New-England Trust Company of Boston, drawn to the order of Paul Brigham, and purporting to be signed by Edward Morse, the cashier.

A good part of Brigham's day was taken up by people who believed they had been swindled by him, and who came to see him, hoping to identify him. Among the earliest callers was Senator Bradley of Asbury Park. Mr. Bradley said that about a year ago a man who claimed to have come from Boston, and to be in the real estate business there, called to see him to negotiate for the sale of a large piece of ground on the sea front at Asbury Park. The man said he wanted the land for the purpose of building a hotel larger than any Summer hotel in the country.

He showed no money. Mr. Bradley was, therefore, not inclined to part with any real estate at Asbury Park just then. From the published description of Brigham, Mr. Bradley believed that Brigham and the visitor to Asbury Park a year ago were the same. He wished to satisfy his curiosity on that point.

Brigham was paraded for Mr. Bradley's inspection, and a mutual recognition took place. Brigham was not in the least degree embarrassed.

"Oh, yes, I remember you. You're Mr. Bradley," he said. "Well, that little deal of ours didn't come off, did it?"

"I am sorry to see a man of your ability in this position," Senator Bradley remarked.

"I am glad that you sympathize with me. It does you credit," replied the prisoner.

G. W. I. Landau of Landau's Silk Sewing Mills of Paterson, N. J., whom Brigham, under the name of David J. Coleman, swindled out of $2,500 a year ago, was another of his visitors. Brigham contracted to buy a half interest in Landau's business for $32,500, and gave him a certified check for $35,000. He received $2,500 change and decamped.

Mr. Landau, on interviewing the prisoner, was less sympathetic than Senator Bradley, who had escaped being fleeced.

"You scoundrel!" he shouted, growing very white. A policeman hastened to get between the men, fearing that Landau would assault the prisoner. Brigham was identified by Landau as the man who had swindled him.

A formal letter was received from James Adams, the cashier of the Blackstone National Bank of Boston, which stated that Brigham had no account at the bank, had never had one, and was not known at the bank. This will be used in evidence against the prisoner.

Brigham was remanded in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning. He will be again arraigned to-day, but the police will ask for a continuance.

Charged with Swindling a Hotel.

William A. Borden, who says he is a commercial traveler, was arrested last night by Detective Reardon of the West Thirtieth Street Station at 25 West Sixty-fifth Street on a warrant charging him with defrauding the Hotel Metropole out of a week's board. Borden, accompanied by his wife, went to the hotel Nov. 1 and remained there for a week. At the expiration of the time he left, with his wife, taking their trunks with them, and it is charged, neglecting to pay the bill. The hotel proprietor secured the warrant for his arrest, but his whereabouts were not known until last night.

Sublime Porte's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"The imperial authorities of Diarbekr, having been informed that, owing to a few indecent words of two Armenians at the Bazaar, some Armenians began closing their shops, hastened to give the latter proper advice, thanks to which the shops were opened again and order has not been disturbed. With the exception of Zeitoun, public tranquillity is perfect in all the empire."

PATROLMAN SLAYS A SERGEANT

A Member of the Buffalo Police Force Who Had Been Suspended Shoots His Superior.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Sergt. Timothy Cantlin of the Seventh Precinct was shot and killed by Patrolman Michael Sammon at 4 o'clock this morning because he found the latter off his beat, and intended to report him therefor. Sammon had entered a malthouse, where he remained for more than fifteen minutes. Sergt. Cantlin had arrived on Sammon's beat, and, finding him absent, began a search for him. When he saw him emerge from the malthouse he suspended him, and ordered him to the station house. Sammon pleaded to be excused, but Cantlin said: "I can't do it. You'll have to go to the station house and see the Captain about it."

"Take that, then," said Sammon, and he fired a shot into Cantlin's right side, the bullet lodging in the spine. Cantlin fell, and Sammon walked to the station house, saying he wanted to get warm. Lighting his pipe, he chatted for some time with the reserve men, and then started out again. As he was leaving the station house Patrolman McClure entered, and, laying his hand on Sammon's shoulder, said: "You are under arrest for shooting Sergt. Cantlin."

Sammon made no reply, but filled his pipe again, and was locked up.

Cantlin lay where he fell for nearly half an hour, but did not lose consciousness. Taking his whistle from his pocket, he blew alarms until he attracted the attention of Patrolman McClure, to whom he told the facts of the shooting. He was removed to the hospital, where he died this afternoon. Cantlin was thirty-three years old, and had a wife and five children.

Sammon refuses to talk about his crime. He was Captain of a precinct for several years, and bore a good character, but was reduced to the ranks for cause, and since then has been careless in his duties. He appeared, however, to have considerable influence with the present Police Board, and was dealt with leniently when arraigned on charges.

It is supposed that Sammon bore some grudge against Cantlin, and that after he had shot him, believing he had killed him intsantly, he went directly to the station house to divert suspicion, cleaning his weapon on the way.

ONE MILLION SHORT IN TAXES

Strange Method of Arrearage Sales in Queens County—Clear Titles Cannot Be Secured.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 12.—A startling condition of affairs has been revealed by the investigations of the Queens County Tax Arrears Commission, which was created by the Legislature of 1895. More than $1,000,000 of taxes in the county remain unpaid, and the cost to the county of annually selling the property in arrears has been accumulating since 1872.

The absence of any logical method of providing against unpaid taxes is the cause of this condition. Each year the County Treasurer has sold in each town the land in arrears in that town. But this sale is not final. The purchaser does not get and never can get a clear title to the land. He bids upon it on a basis of the number of years he will pay the taxes. It then goes into his possession, but he cannot dispose of it to any one. He merely holds the land, and at the end of the number of years corresponding to his bid he is supposed to be the legal owner, but even the validity of such a claim has been commonly disputed. In most cases, too, the bidders run the number of years up into the thousands.

Land under such a cloud depreciates accordingly for all purposes. It was to compute and tabulate the statistics and settle the claims regarding these lands that the commission was created. When its work is finished some legislation will be sought to remedy the evil. Thus far the commission has completed its investigation only in the town of Oyster Bay, which is in about the best condition in this respect of any town in the county. Even there the arrearages amounted to between $60,000 and $70,000. Estimating from this, the commission has placed the entire county arrearages at $1,000,000.

TORPEDO OUTFIT COMPLETED

The Battleship Indiana May Sail from Newport Tuesday.

NEWPORT, R. I. Jan. 12.—The torpedo outfit of the Indiana is to be finished to-morrow, and the ship will probaly sail Tuesday. Her officers report that she made a creditable showing in her run to Newport, going 13 knots, under half power. She took aboard over her bows heavy seas while coming here.

Capt. H. C. Taylor, President of the Naval War College, returned from Washington this morning, where he had a consultation with the Secretary of the Navy. It was decided that the Captain and the Faculty of the college should at once begin the preparation of a course for the next five years.

CONVENTION OF MANUFACTURERS

First Annual Meeting of Their Association in Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The first annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States will be held in Chicago, Jan 21, 22, and 23.

The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia expects to send about 100 members on a special train leaving Philadelphia Jan. 20.

Thought to Have Assaulted Thuman.

Henry King, 116 Gansevoort Street, and John Sullivan, 427 West Twenty-sixth Street, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on suspicion that they were concerned in the assault on Julius Thuman in the bowling alley, 107 Horatio Street, Friday night. Both prisoners have bad reputations with the police. They were remanded by Magistrate Flammer until to-day to give the police a chance to secure evidence.

West Point Cadets Dismissed.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The semi-annual examinations at the Military Academy were concluded last week. Fifteen cadets were found deficient in studies and dismissed. Twelve were members of the "plebe" class and three of the first year's class. Two third-class men were put back in the lower class.

Fire in an Insurance Building.

Nearly $200 damage was done by a fire which originated in waste paper in the cellar of the Germania Fire Insurance Building, 64 William Street, at 9:30 yesterday morning. When the firemen arrived the woodwork in the cellar was blazing. The flames were put out before they reached the upper floors.

Man and Woman Killed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Patrick Morrison, a white man, and a negro woman were shot to death and their bodies burned at West Wegius, a town near here. The man and women were living together in a house-boat, and yesterday morning a mob went to the boat, shot the couple, and set fire to the craft. No arrests were made.

To Choose the Brooklyn's Present.

The committee having in charge the presentation of a silver service to the cruiser Brooklyn, will meet Wednesday morning in the Mayor's office, Brooklyn, to inspect designs for the service. It is expected that many silversmiths will have designs on exhibition. The service will cost $10,000.

The Rev. G. M. Royce's Lecture.

The Rev. G. Monroe Royce will deliver his lecture, "The Romance of a Republic," in Columbus Hall at 8 o'clock to-night. This lecture is given under the direction of the Board of Education.

CHICAGO ON THE GROUND

Working in Washington for the Democratic Convention.

WILL MAKE LIBERAL OFFERS

Her Boomers More Afraid of New-York than of Any Other City—A Talk with One of Them.

FACTS SEEM TO WARRANT HIS ALARM

Quite Apparent that the National Committee Will Listen Carefully to New-York Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—There is to be an exciting contest in this city this week, between New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati for the next Democratic National Convention. The Democratic National Committee will meet at the Arlington Hotel Thursday to select a time and place for holding the convention.

Only one member of the Committee, E. C. Wall of Wisconsin, is here now, but quarters have been engaged for the others, and many of them are expected to arrive not later than Tuesday. Secretary Sheerin will come to-morrow. So far as can be learned here to-night the members have not expressed publicly a preference for any one of the cities named in this dispatch. Mr. Wall is supposed to favor Chicago, but he is not saying anything for publication on the subject.

As was to be expected, Chicago is the first city to send representatives to Washington to bid for the convention. Benjamin J. Rosenthal arrived this afternoon, and L. Z. Leiter, who has a residence here, came this evening. These gentlemen are members of the Citizens' Committee of Chicago, organized for the express purpose of securing the convention. The other members, who will be here Tuesday, are A. A. Goodrich, Chairman; Erskine M. Phelps, Martin J. Russell, Albert S. Gage, Walter S. Bogle, John A. King, Joseph Donneraberger, and William S. Cantrell. In this list are some of the most active business men in Chicago, and it is to be presumed that their experience in influencing the members of the National Committee will stand them in good stead in the coming struggle.

Mr. Rosenthal said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the citizens of Chicago did not expect to offer a price to the National Committee.

"If," said he, "the selection of a convention city depends simply upon the amount of money that is to be subscribed by the contestants, Chicago may as well be considered out of the fight.

"It is true, however, that a large sum of money has been subscribed to be used in defraying the legitimate expenses of the convention in case it shall be held in our city. A letter I have just received says that the fund now exceeds $40,000, and is constantly growing. It requires a great deal of money to run a convention.

"We shall offer to pay the railroad fare and the legitimate expenses of the delegates while they are in attendance upon the convention, provide a suitable hall and committee rooms, and in general see that the arrangements for the convention are carried out in a businesslike way.

"It is the impression that the convention will not be held until about July 15. At that time Chicago's hotels will not be crowded, and a multitude of people could be cared for without difficulty. I am a business man, and about the middle of July I go to New-York, as do most business men of the West and South, to purchase goods. I usually stay at a well-known hotel on Broadway, and I have never yet failed to find the house crowded at that season.

"A National Convention in New-York in July, in my opinion, would mean uncomfortable quarters for the majority of the people who would attend. I do not believe there are a dozen business men in New-York who care a rap whether the convention is held there or not.

"We regard New-York as Chicago's most dangerous competition, for the reason that she has plenty of money to spend. If New-York would stand aside, Chicago would win without difficulty."

Mr. Rosenthal's remarks about New-York illustrate the feeling of insecurity which has taken possession of the friends of the other cities which want the convention. The evidences of sincerity which attend New-York's efforts are viewed with alarm, for it is thought the members of the National Committee will be disposed to give full weight to the voice of New-York. The city has applied for the privilege of entertaining Democratic Conventions in the past, but this is the first time in many years that the movement has been characterized by earnestness.

New-York's advance committee will be here to-morrow, when the fight will be on in earnest. John Trainor of New-York, who has been on the ground for some time, will take charge of the New-York headquarters at the Arlington. The Tammany committee will be here not later than Wednesday, and other organizations will send representatives to work for the city.

Politicians here are beginning to realize that New-York is trying to capture the convention, and the opinion appears to be that her chances are extremely good. In all probability the representatives of all the contesting cities will be here by Tuesday night, and the members of the National Committee will find their time fully occupied.

The impression prevails here that the committee will decide upon a date for the convention not earlier than July 15, and possibly later. It is taken for granted that the New-York Hotel Men's Association will be able to show that in July, or any other month, for that matter, the hotel accommodations of the city will be equal to any demand that may be made upon them.

Cincinnati Wants It.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—The Finance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting yesterday, reported that $28,000 had been pledged to secure the Democratic National Convention in Cincinnati, with twenty more lists to be heard from, which would swell the sum to $50,000 at least.

Saale and Paris Firemen Fight.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 12.—William Nagle, a fireman on the steamship Paris, and Gustav Winnig, a fireman of the Saale, got into a fight early this morning, and Winnig cut Nagle on the wrist, severing an artery. Nagle suffered severely from loss of blood, but will recover. Winnig is held.

WATER TANK OF RANGE EXPLODED

Adelaide Hedges Struck by Fragments, Scalded by Steam, and Burned by Flying Coals.

GREENPORT, L. I., Jan. 12.—The water tank of the range in the kitchen of Samuel P. Hedges, a wealthy resident of 98 Main Street, exploded this morning. Mr. Hedges's daughter, Adelaide, was seriously injured by flying iron, hot coals, and steam.

The fire in the range went out during the night, and the water in the coil of pipes attached to the large copper water tank back of the range was frozen. Mr. Hedges started a fire in the range early this morning. The heat caused steam to generate in the waterback adjoining the tank, and the pressure becoming so great, the entire affair suddenly burst, with a noise like the explosion of a cannon.

Adelaide Hedges was attending to the cooking of breakfast, while the other members of the family were preparing to eat. She was struck by a fragment of the demolished stove and knocked senseless. The burning coals fell all over her and her clothing immediately caught fire, while the escaping steam scalded her frightfully about the arms and body.

Mr. Hedges sprang to the aid of his daughter, and, with the assistance of his wife, dragged her through the smoke and steam into the yard, where they rolled her in the snow, which extinguished the burning clothing. She remained unconscious for over an hour.

Neighbors blocks away, hearing the explosion, rushed to the aid of the frightened family. The windows of the kitchen were all blown out, the floor was on fire, and the rear of the house was almost wrecked. The range was blown into small fragments, and parts of it were driven completely through solid woodwork and into other parts of the house.

The injured girl is kept under the influence of morphine. There is hope that she will recover, although it is not known whether she was injured internally.

FOUGHT OVER SLEEPING ROOM

Pauper Lodgers at the East Twenty-sixth Street Pier Necessitate Calling Out of Reserves.

Many pauper lodgers are entertained every night by the Commissioners of Charities at the pier foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. There is more or less disorder every night on account of the inconvenient arrangement of the lodging quarters. The lodgers sleep on the floor of the apartment.

There were 270 applicants for quarters Saturday night, and floor space was in demand. Joseph Smith, Arthur McHugh, and William Doyle were assigned to sleep together. They could not agree as to how much space belonged to each, and Smith and McHugh fell upon Doyle.

The fight attracted so much attention from the other 267 guests that the police in charge of the place could not reach the centre of the circle to separate the contestants. Some showed a disposition to help Doyle, who was getting the worst of the battle, and this added to the confusion.

It was feared that a general riot might follow, and a call was sent to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station for aid. Capt. Martens and the reserve squad responded. At the sight of so many uniforms, the crowd fell back and the fighters were arrested.

Doyle was found to have been cut on the head, and a doctor was called to care for him. McHugh and Smith were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and held in $300 bonds each.

BOULDER FELL THROUGH A ROOF

A Woman Injured in a Careless Sunday Blast on the Palisades.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., Jan. 12.—The demolition of the Palisades goes on as usual Sundays, and the blasting is done quite as carelessly as on week days. This morning Michael Feny fired a blast near the Paterson Plank Road.

He neglected to take any precautions for the safety of surrounding property, and at the first blast a hundred-pound boulder went crashing through the roof of William Miller's house. The ceiling was broken through, and a portion of the plastering fell on Mrs. Miller's head, injuring her slightly.

Feny was arrested, and taken before Recorder Ryer, who fined him $5.

Gold on the Aurania.

The Cunard steamship Aurania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought £11,500 in gold.

Among the passengers on the Aurania were Prescott Hall Butler, Stanley E. Cohen, Herbert Lockwood, Charles McLean, H. Richardson, and Bruce Stuart.

Killed by the Kick of a Horse.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—John Otto Agerman, a farm hand, employed by Hiram Benedict, was killed to-day by the kick of a horse owned by his employer. Agerman was forty years old.

Arctic Seals in Jamaica Bay.

BEACH CHANNEL, L. I., Jan. 12.—Two large arctic seals were seen in Jamaica Bay to-day by Charles Murray, telegraph operator here.

Good Sleighing at Rockaway Beach.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Jan. 12.—The sleighing here is excellent.

CZAR AGAINST BRITAIN

Emphatic Declaration by the Russian Ruler.

TO AID EMPEROR WILLIAM

Germany Will Have a Powerful Ally in Case of Hostilities.

OTHER SUPPORT ALSO PROMISED

The Czar Makes the Claim that the United States and France Will Oppose England.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA TO BE NEUTRAL

Notified by the German Monarch that Their Help Will Not Be Needed in the Controversy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The autograph letter of Emperor William to the Czar was brought to this city by Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador to Russia.

The letter reviews the general situation, especially the Transvaal and Egyptian questions.

The Czar told Prince von Radolin that he entirely concurred in the views and aims of Emperor William, who was taking the lead against England's arrogance, and added that the German Emperor could firmly rely on his support and the support of the States friendly to Russia, namely, France and the United States.

Prince Lobanoff Rostovski, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was present at the interview between the Czar and Prince von Radolin, commended an anti-English policy.

GERMANY TO ITS ALLIES.

Reassuring Messages Sent to Italy and Austria.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—In view of the fact that the future of Germany's relations with England is involved in doubt,

among possible expedients. The Boer envoy has been in Paris consulting with the French Government in regard to the situation in the Transvaal, and if the troubles there become more aggravated, and England refuses the Boers a just settlement, the result will be that the Transvaal Government will make an appeal for a conference of the powers to dispose of the whole matter, but there is no reason why Germany or France should insist upon such a conference. This is the semi-official view of the situation, but it obviously omits from calculation the results of England's rejecting the offices of a conference, and also England's declining to accept the view taken by the Berlin Government that the allied powers composing the Dreibund could not be affected, or that diplomatic hostilities could and should be limited to fixed areas.

It is significant, too, to find Prince Bismarck, who is no friend to English pretensions, warning the Berlin Government through The Hamburger Nachrichten against making external and internal peace by the adoption of a policy of adventurous intervention. The Nachrichten describes the task of the German Government as that of walking at a great height upon a tight rope

The operations on the Boerse during the past week show that considerable attention has been directed to the excitement prevailing in England with a view of taking every advantage of it, and the consequence has been that steady orders have been quietly made to buy on any marked decline in London. The operations of the week have also disclosed a strong reliance in Berlin and Frankfort financial circles upon the maintenance of peace. Imperial loans, Prussian consols, and some bank stocks have declined, but the decline is not sufficiently heavy to indicate that there is any fear that the country is on the eve of war.

The Vossische Zeitung and The Lokal Anzeiger are the only Berlin papers which make any reference in their special London dispatches to The London Telegraph's story of an exchange of letters between Queen Victoria and Emperor William in regard to Germany's attitude in the Transvaal disturbances. The story is generally discredited.

The Hamburg Correspondent reasserts that British suzerainty over the Transvaal cannot be admitted, inasmuch as it ceased in 1884.

KRUGER MAKES PROMISES.

Says There Will Be Reform—Johannesburg to Have a Mayor.

PRETORIA, Jan. 12.—The rank and file of the Jameson expedition, who were captured by the Boers and brought to this place, have started for the Natal border. The officers of the expedition are expected to follow shortly.

The customs officials have opened a large safe that was consigned to Farrar, one of the leaders in the Rand, who was arrested, and found that it contained 100 revolvers and 700,000 rounds of cartridges.

President Kruger has issued a proclamation to the people of the Rand, saying he believes they have been deceived by a small number of designing men outside of the country. He urges the Rand residents to co-operate with the Government to make the republic a country where all nationalities can live fraternally together. He promises that Johannesburg shall have a Mayor and a Municipal Council, and concludes:

"Let the inhabitants of Johannesburg make it possible for the Government to appear before the Volksraad with the words 'forget and forgive.'"

AUSTRALIA STANDS BY ENGLAND.

Assurances of Sympathy Sent by the People of the Colonies.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—George H. Reid, Prime Minister of New South Wales, has sent the following cable dispatch to Lord Salisbury:

"The Governments of Australia and Tasmania view with satisfaction the prompt and fearless measures adopted by her Majesty's Government in defense of the integrity of the Empire. We desire to convey our united assurances of loyal support.

"The people of Australia are in full sympathy with the determination of the mother country to resent foreign interference in matters of British and colonial concern.

"Signed in behalf of, and at the request of the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia."

DOES NOT DEMAND A CHANGE.

No Request from Kruger to Have the Treaty Altered.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Standard will tomorrow say that it is in a position to state that President Kruger has made no demand for a change in the existing stipulations of the treaty between the South African Republic and Great Britain.

It will also say:

"It is now explained from Berlin that the Emperor's message to President Kruger, instead of indicating a new departure in German foreign policy, was, at the most, an expression of momentary irritation, which we are authorized to declare has passed away, leaving the relations between Germany and Great Britain as friendly as heretofore."

The Daily News will to-morrow commend Great Britain for seeking the friendship of France and Russia. It blames Lord Salisbury for hitherto always obliging Germany and getting nothing in return.

CECIL RHODES NOT DISCOURAGED.

He Says His Political Career Is Just Beginning.

KIMBERLEY, Jan. 12.—Cecil Rhodes, formerly Prime Minister of Cape Colony, arrived here to-day, and was cordially received.

In a speech expressing his thanks for his reception, he said that his political career was not at an end—it was only beginning.

He firmly believed that, encouraged by his friends, he would live to do much good work in behalf of the country.

WARSHIP GOING TO DELAGOA BAY.

The British Cruiser St. George Touches at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 12.—Rear Admiral Harry H. Rawson, commanding the Cape and West Africa squadron, who was recently ordered to take his flagship, the St. George, to Delagoa Bay, arrived here to-day and at once proceeded to that place.

The St. George is a twin-screw cruiser of the first class. She mounts twelve guns.

Ex-Prime Minister Cecil Rhodes has started for Kimberley. His intentions are unknown.

TO HOLD THE RINGLEADERS.

Most of the Members of the Reform Committee to be Released.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Jan. 12.—Sixty members of the Reform Committee at Johannesburg are now under arrest. It is believed that only the five ringleaders will be detained.

Says France Is for Peace.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Prime Minister Bourgeois attended a banquet at Lyons this evening and delivered a speech, in the course of which he said that changes at home never rendered France's policy abroad in the least degree uncertain. The whole policy of France could be summed up in the declaration that she was for the maintenance of peace and the development of justice. France would maintain peace, not only for herself, but, as she has recently been helping to maintain it, for all in the interests of civilization.

Englishmen Making Shells.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Work was carried on all day to-day at the Plymouth and Devonport ordnance yards, the men being engaged in completing the supply of shells for use of the flying squadron.

Henry Norman in New-York.

Henry Norman, the correspondent of The London Chronicle, arrived in this city last night. He is at the Hotel Waldorf.

Pains

Of rheumatism increase with Winter weather. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Cure rheumatism by purifying the blood and neutralising this acid with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The one True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

PRESIDENT ELIOT MISQUOTED

He Brings an Unpleasant Complaint Against Susan B. Anthony, the Woman Suffragist.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University has addressed a letter, through Mrs. J. V. I. Pruyn of this city, to the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany, in which he severely criticises the call issued for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National American Association of Woman Suffragists, which is to be held in Washington Jan. 23 to 28. That part of the call objected to and President Eliot's references thereto have been furnished to-night by Bishop Doane.

The extract from the call is as follows:

All friends of justice and equal rights are earnestly invited to assemble in the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, in the Church of Our Father, Washington, Jan. 23 to 28.

The present day is bristling with an energy which has for its aim the elevation of our race in mental and moral directions in every department, indeed, of human life. Living under the law, helped and hindered by its enactments, women are, by every principle of natural justice, as well as by the nature of our institutions, as fully entitled as men to vote and to be eligible to office.

As the President of Harvard University says: "The exercise of suffrage stimulates all citizens to reflect on problems outside the narrow circle of their private interests and occupations. * * * The duties of republican citizenship, rightly discharged, constitute in themselves a prolonged education. * * * The bulwarks of the Commonwealth will prove all the stronger and more lasting because women, as well as men, can work on them, and help to transmit them, ever broader and firmer, from generation to generation."

The call is signed by Susan B. Anthony, President, and Rachel Foster Avery, Corresponding Secretary.

President Eliot has this to say:

The quotation in the call for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, introduced by the clause, "As a high authority, President of Harvard University says," is from an article by me in The Forum of October, 1894, entitled "Some Reasons Why the American Republic May Endure." The last paragraph in the quotation is separated in the article by ten pages from the preceding paragraphs of the quotation.

In the last-quoted paragraph "the bulwarks" should be "these bulwarks." "These bulwarks" had just been enumerated in the last paragraph of my article, and the suffrage, whether for men, for women, or for both, was not mentioned among these bulwarks. The list is long and specific, and does not contain the suffrage. The manner in which the quotation is printed in the call, the alteration of "these" to "the," and the misrepresentation of my real opinion make the extracts in the call a perfect example of misleading and unjust quotation. You are at liberty to make any use of this article which may seem to you desirable.

Bishop Doane is strongly opposed to woman suffrage, and is its principal opponent in this section of the country.

TWO BURGLARS CAPTURED IN HARLEM

One Policeman Accidentally Breaks Another's Hand.

Policeman Reigle of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was standing at the corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Third Avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when three men who passed aroused his suspicion. He followed them, but they dodged into a near-by hallway. The policeman hid and watched.

He saw the men come out of the wholesale liquor store of Daniel J. Kerrigan, the rear door of which is at 201 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. Two of the men carried a demijohn of whisky. The policeman seized the two men, blowing his whistle at the same time for help. The men dropped the demijohn and struggled to get away, but Reigle held on.

Policeman Watt answered his call. He ran with his nightstick uplifted to strike one of the burglars, who seemed to be gaining an advantage over Reigle. Just as he brought the stick down, the burglar pulled away, and the club struck Reigle, breaking his hand in two places.

Reigle let go with his right hand, and lost his footing, but still clung to the other man. Watt caught the man whom he had let go, and the two were taken to the station house and locked up.

They were Patrick O'Rourke, eighteen years old, of Third Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and James Holden, twenty years old, of 209 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Policeman Reigle's hand was dressed, and he was sent home. He is now on the sick list.

The prisoners were sent to Harlem Police Court and held in $1,500 for trial by Magistrate Wentworth.

THE UITLANDER'S POSITION

A Bold Statement, That Formulates English Character with Vigor.

A correspondent of The London Times, who says he has spent many years in the Transvaal, writes:

To clearly understand the situation it is necessary to go back to the Boer war. It is impossible at this distance in any way to appreciate the contempt in which the Boers have held the Englishmen ever since the evil day of Majuba Hill. Had they been sufficiently intelligent to realize that the concession made to them after that fight was an act of magnanimity on the part of the British Government, matters might perhaps have been made tolerable for future settlers from this country, but, unfortunately, ninety-nine Boers out of every one hundred quite believe that they defeated the whole English army, and that, as a consequence, we had to sue for peace.

It is this, and nothing else, which is the keynote of the position to-day, and it is this which has caused the Boers ever since to reject with contempt petitions from Englishmen for the most elementary civil rights, treat them almost as cattle by the levy of a poll tax, and heap petty indignations of every sort upon them.

Is it to be supposed for one moment that a high-spirited race—and perhaps the most high-spirited members of the race are to be found in these parts—would consent to be treated in this manner indefinitely? Surely they would have ceased to be sons of their fathers had they done so. It is all very well for an Englishman seated comfortably at home to preach patience and moderation. We have had patience for fifteen years, and to-day the liberties of the Uitlander are as restricted as ever they were, and there is no prospect of any improvement, nor will any be granted, until a superior race has proved to an inferior one that they are their superiors; and this can only be done—as any one who has been in contact with the Boers must know—by force of arms.

And can it cause any surprise that a band of Englishmen in Mashonaland, the very flower of their race, should hasten to the assistance of their brothers and relatives at Johannesburg? What effect will a message from the Colonial Office have upon such a body? In this matter all Englishmen in South Africa are as one man; and they will and ought to be allowed to settle a question of this sort in their own way. Any interference on the part of this country will only have the effect of alienating the South African Englishmen without eliciting the support of the Dutch population.

I, for one, rejoice that at last Englishmen are going to assert themselves.

Drilled into an Unlocked Safe.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Burglars made an entrance into W. A. Stanley's grocery and meat market, on the corner of Paulina and Madison Streets, Wednesday morning. They drilled a hole through the safe alongside the lock. The drilling, much to the disgust of the men who did the job, disclosed the fact that the door of the safe was not locked. Neither was there anything in the safe, except an old watch. It was taken as a souvenir of the visit. None of the stock in the store was disturbed. Mr. Stanley has now hung up a card over the safe, with the inscription: "This safe is never locked. Don't drill into it. Turn the handle." This is expected to keep future visitors from spoiling the mechanism of the safe.

WILL NOT GO TO TURKEY

Admiral Bunce's Squadron Not to Cross the Atlantic.

NOTHING OF THE SORT PROPOSED

A Hostile Demonstration Against the Sublime Porte Never Has Been Contemplated by the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Unless the United States Government shall send a fleet to Turkish waters, to compel obedience to our demands for indemnity and to secure assurances of protection to Americans and American interests in Asia Minor, a great many naval officers will be disappointed and several ingenious writers will be deprived of reputations as prophets.

There are naval officers who persist, in the face of denials by their superior officers, in insisting that the United States has in contemplation a demonstration in force against Turkey, and that the preparations for the movement have been going on for some time.

The substance of the report of an intended movement upon the coast of Turkey is that, having made demands upon the Sultan for indemnity for losses and for protection to American citizens and American property without obtaining satisfactory assurances from the Porte that these demands will be complied with, the Government has resolved to resort to forcible means to compel compliance with the requests urged diplomatically, but not yet followed by promise of payment or by more diligent efforts to secure American interests in countries under Turkish dominion.

Some of the men who undertake to support this report refer to the case of the bombardment by the United States ship Cyane, in 1853, of the Nicaraguan port of San Juan del Norte, owing to the failure of the Government of Nicaragua to apologize for insults to our flag, and to pay for injuries inflicted upon American citizens and property. The State Department people who have heard this suggestion direct attention to the fact that the Government of Nicaragua was warned in advance that it must afford protection or put up with the consequences. The warning was not heeded, and the commander of the Cyane carried out his orders.

The report of the naval movement upon Turkey started soon after the Venezuelan message of the President was made public. At that time there was assembled at Fort Monroe and at Norfolk part of the fine squadron commanded by Admiral Bunce, and under instructions to cruise for four or five months in West Indian waters. The squadron was to consist of the New-York, Columbia, Raleigh, Cincinnati, Maine, Montgomery, and, eventually, the Minneapolis and the Amphitrite. If the Texas should prove ready to join the squadron, that battleship was to be one of the vessels. The time of sailing was fixed for Dec. 21.

The President's message appeared a few days before this date, and for prudential reasons the itinerary prepared for the fleet was abandoned.

Among the officers of the fleet at Fort Monroe the chance of a rupture with Great Britain served as a topic of conversation for a few days. The prospect of a turn at serious duty instead of a cruise for practice was stimulating at first, but with the change to the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the boundary dispute the hundred or more officers gathered at the hotels at Old Point Comfort began to provide themselves with other occupation, and just at that juncture came along the report that the American Minister at Constantinople had made demands on the Sublime Porte for a large sum by way of indemnity for property of missionaries destroyed through the neglect of the Turkish officers to afford adequate guards for it. The suggestion of duty in the Mediterranean at once provided the occupation for which the idle fleet longed. The inquiry, "Why not go to Turkey?" presently took the form of the assertion that the fleet would go to Turkey.

Admiral Bunce made a trip to Washington. Some limited code of signals concerning the ports of Turkey, and designed to inform the department as to the instructions to be sent to the vessels of the Mediterranean fleet, took on a new meaning.

When an officer of the Intelligence Bureau of the navy took an armful of books down to the Secretary for him to look at in Admiral Bunce's presence, that act at once was construed to support the rumor that the North Atlantic squadron was about to go to the Mediterranean.

When Admiral Bunce looked at a chart of Turkey on board his flagship, all doubt about the report was supposed to be dispelled. The fleet would get to Turkey.

Further conference of the Admiral with the Navy Department touching the disposition to be made of the detained fleet gave opportunity to those who were determined that the fleet should go to Turkey. Mention of the concealed resolution of the Navy Department was made with great circumstantiality, and the assertion was made that the documents showing the plans were to be revealed soon. As the North Atlantic squadron was not large enough to make the impression sought to be made upon Turkey, the Asiatic squadron was to be ordered home and then to the Mediterranean to reinforce the Mediterranean and North Atlantic squadrons.

And so the report reached the Foreign Affairs Committees of the Senate and the House. The members of those committees were interested, of course, and they inquired of the State and Navy Departments to learn whether there was any truth in the report. They were assured that there was none; that before the United States would venture to compel Turkey to pay the indemnity asked for injuries to American property and citizens in the Ottoman Empire, the Sublime Porte would be informed that the failure to comply with our just demands by the Government of the United States would feel constrained to adopt extreme measures to secure the attention that could not be obtained through diplomatic channels.

Even the newest of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee saw at once that to attempt to adopt customary methods of warning would be irregular and extraordinary, and the expressions of the members of these committees have been against the proposition to send a large fleet to the Mediterranean to exact reparation for injuries not involving an insult to the flag or humiliation of the dignity of the Nation.

To those gentlemen who have heard the reports about the movement of the fleet against the Sultan and the suggestion that there is to be an agreement of the powers to allow us to carry out the plan, that suggestion is received with absolute incredulity. The policy of the Government is to avoid all entangling alliances. To secure from the powers a tacit agreement to hold off while we acted to protect our interests would be regarded by the powers as eventually an alliance of the most entangling kind, and our readiness to participate in such an agreement would be hailed as a departure from the Washington doctrine, quite as conspicuous as that into which we were drawn in underlying to settle affairs in Samoa, greatly to our chagrin.

Prominent officers of the Navy Department declare most positively that there is absolutely no truth in the report that the North Atlantic squadron or a part of it is to be sent to Turkey. If it should be found desirable to add to the number of the ships on that station or to change the vessels, that would be done, as it has been done before. But until it shall be known that the Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Marblehead are inadequate to do the work cut out for them there will be no increase nor change of the Mediterranean squadron.

As for the report that the vessels of the Pacific station or of the Asiatic station have been ordered home, it is only true in so far as it applies to the return of the vessels which have been on duty so long as to need replacing by vessels fresh from the dockyards. The Olympia has just gone out and the Baltimore is returning and is at Honolulu.

If there was any truth in the suggestion that a demonstration was contemplated against Turkey depending upon the assistance of the vessels of the Asiatic and Pacific stations, the demonstration must be a long way off. Most of the vessels on those stations, if they were needed for any emergency duty, would require to be sent first to the dockyards to be overhauled. The most natural and convenient port to order them to for repairs would be San Francisco. To reach that port would take them an average of a month each. Repairs might keep them in dock not less than a month more. To reach the Mediterranean for service after they were in shape for duty of the kind suggested would take another month at the very least.

Unless the initial work was to be undertaken by the fleet now at Fort Monroe, that fleet would be detained until perhaps April or May before it could be moved. All of that time would be required to fit up and send off transports loaded with extra ammunition to be used by the big fleet if it should be intended to bombard Turkish cities. Then there would be the necessity of providing coal and provisions for the fleet, and if this was being done now, as it would have to be done in anticipation of an early movement, it would be utterly impossible to conceal the preparations of the Government.

A Cabinet officer who was asked to say whether there was any truth in the reports of an intended movement against Turkey to enforce our demands for indemnity, declared that there was none whatever.

"The expectation of the Government," said he, "is that the Turkish Government will comply with the representations made to the Porte in behalf of the American citizens residing in Turkey who have suffered losses through the failure of the authorities of the Sultan to protect them under treaty stipulations. Until the Administration has reason to believe that these demands will not be heeded, it would be out of the question for this Government to resort to a demonstration in force. At all events, Turkey will not be brought to an accounting until the Government of the country unequivocally has refused to entertain our demands for indemnity."

TO CHOOSE DELEGATES EARLY

Republican State Convention for March—Leaders Consult with Mr. Platt.

The leaders of the dominant faction of the Republicans of this State have resolved to hold the State Convention for the election of delegates at large to the Republican National Convention in St. Louis on or about March 1.

This is a much earlier date than seems to have been anticipated by the assistant leaders before yesterday afternoon.

One reason given for holding the convention so early is that the question of delegates to the National Convention may be got out of the way in time to allow the Greater New-York legislation to get through before the close of the session.

Senator Nevada N. Stranahan, Chairman of the Committee on Cities; Senator Ellsworth, leader of the Senate; Senator Lexow, and Edward Lauterbach spent several hours yesterday in conference with Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It was arranged that the joint resolution for the joint sub-committees of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities should pass the Assembly to-night, and that the joint sub-committees should begin their sessions in Brooklyn before the end of the present week.

Senator Lexow is to be Chairman of the Senate sub-committee, and George C. Austin is to be Chairman of the Assembly subcommittee. The joint sub-committees will spend about three weeks in investigations and then report what measures are needful, in their opinion, to set the gradual consolidation of the cities at work.

As at present arranged, the first consolidation measure will be a simple declaration of the fact, without any provisions for commissioners, charters, or charter framers.

Then will follow two bills, one consolidating the police of the new metropolitan area and the other consolidating the Health Departments.

The Republican leaders seem to have no doubt of their ability to carry these measures through successfully. All they seem to dread is that the work of electing delegates to the National Convention and of holding a State Convention to elect four delegates at large might hinder the passing of the Greater New-York measures if the two came at the same time toward the end of the legislative session.

To Influence Colored Voters.

The Empire State News Syndicate is the title of a new concern which has been started in Albany by Charles W. Anderson, the well-known colored politician. There will be a branch of the syndicate in this city, which is to be in charge of Robert Bruce, the colored orator.

The object of the syndicate is to bring home to the colored voters of the South the blessings which might be expected to flow from the election of Gov. Morton as the next President of the United States.

The McKinley men, who have been laboring in the Southern colored field, have heard of the new syndicate, and frankly confess that they do not like it.

Gen. Carroll May Head the Delegation.

It is proposed by some of Gov. Morton's supporters for the Presidential nomination to make Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, the head of the delegation to the St. Louis Republican National Convention from the Twelfth Congressional District.

This district, in which Gen. Carroll resides, includes the great hotels in the centre of the city, and the selection of Gen. Carroll would be made without reference to Platt or anti-Platt standards. It was stated yesterday on good authority that Gov. Morton thought very favorably of the project.

TO PURGE THE REPUBLICAN ROLLS

Chelsea Club Appoints a Committee for the Ninth District.

At the annual meeting of the Chelsea Republican Club, held at 260 West Twenty-third Street, Friday evening, the following was adopted:

Whereas, The recent primary elections in this city have greatly increased the number of enrolled voters in many election districts, showing a large advance over the number of voters at the last election, and

Whereas, The Republican party believes that the purity of the ballot and honest elections are the only safeguards of a free people, and

Whereas, Efforts are being made to purge the rolls of the various election districts, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chelsea Republican Club desires to attest its hearty sympathy with such work, and pledges itself to render effectual the results to that end, and as a practical evidence of its co-operation and sympathy of this club, be it further

Resolved, That a committee of ten including the officers of the club) be appointed by the President of this club to take such action as it may deem necessary looking to the purging of the rolls in the election districts of the Ninth Assembly District, and to report at the next regular meeting of the club.

The following officers were elected by the club: President—Robert A. B. Dayton; First Vice President—William H. Godward; Second Vice President—Thomas J. Clarke; Recording Secretary—John Wallace; Financial Secretary—Harry Schoen; Treasurer—Robert Hall; Directors (to serve three years)—Henry E. Lindsay, F. B. Swinney, and John D. Blackburn.

MANDERSON IS IN POLITICS AGAIN

The ex-Senator Candidate for a Local Office in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—An effort is being made to elect ex-Senator Charles S. Manderson and Herman Kountze to places in the City Council made vacant recently.

A mass meeting of wealthy property owners was held on Wednesday evening. Ex-Senator Manderson spoke at length. He said the expenses of the City Government were far too heavy, and must be cut down.

The plan is to make the ex-Senator Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and Mr. Kountze Chairman of the Finance Committee. The sixteen members of the Council have been polled on the question. There is a clear majority in favor of the proposition.

Police Complain of Their Quarters.

The members of the harbor police squad complain that their quarters on Pier A North River are unfit for human habitation. There is but one sleeping room, and it is too small, poorly ventilated, and fitted up with uncomfortable wooden bunks, after the manner of merchant ships. The sitting room is also ill adapted for the purpose and too small. Commissioner Andrews is said to have inspected the quarters and pronounced them inadequate, but no improvement has been made.

Had Mrs. Fanning's Photograph.

Ellen Delehanty, a cook employed by Amasa Lyon, 233 West Forty-fourth Street, was committed by Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny. When her trunks were searched a gold necklace was found, with a picture of Mrs. W. J. Fanning wearing the same necklace. The Delehanty woman was employed on the recommendation of Mrs. Fanning.

TRUMBULL FOR PRESIDENT

Populists Talk of Making Him Their Standard-Bearer.

ONLY EIGHTY-TWO YEARS OLD

Marion Butler of North Carolina Not Old Enough—Senator Allen Regarded Favorably as a "Dark Horse."

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Lyman Trumbull of this city, who, previous to 1855, successively served as representative in Congress and Justice of the State Supreme Court, and for three terms, beginning that year and ending 1873, represented Illinois in the Senate of the United States, may be the standard-bearer of the Populist Party in the approaching Presidential campaign. While no official overtures have been made to him, it is understood that his availability will be canvassed at the meeting of the National Committee of that party, which will be held in St. Louis next Friday to decide on the time and place for holding the National Convention, and that quite a number of the members of the committee, representing States in which the Populists have material strength, are disposed favorably toward Judge Trumbull's candidacy.

Another man talked of is United States Senator Allen of Nebraska, who is regarded favorably as a dark horse, and may be brought to the front should declination or other circumstances place Judge Trumbull outside of consideration.

A National Populist Committeeman from a far Western State who was in this city this afternoon said it was desirable that the National Committee should look over the field and discuss the outlook for Presidential timber.

"We do not propose," he said, "to be again placed in the dilemma that is a part of the history of the Omaha Convention of 1892. It will be remembered that so certain were our leaders that Judge Gresham would accept the nomination that no other name was considered, and up to the opening of the convention it was regarded as certain that the committee we had laboring with him away down in Indiana, where he had gone to attend the funeral of a relative, would succeed in obtaining consent to the presentation of his name.

"it can be stated now, and, I think for the first time, that the immediate members of Judge Gresham's family were strongly in favor of his placing himself in our hands, and that, so far as he himself was concerned, his objections were more personal than political.

"It will be remembered, moreover, that on that memorable Fourth of July, we convened and adjourned, reconvened and again adjourned, talked and sang to kill time, and did not give up until the final and authenticated refusal from Judge Gresham's sacred inns to the convention hall. Then we were in a quandary. Time was getting short, somebody had to be nominated, and the choice fell upon Gen. Weaver.

"I have nothing to say against the old greenback warrior of Iowa, but the fact is now recognized in the party that he was not the strongest man that might have been nominated. Had there been more time for deliberation, and had we not made the mistake of pinning our faith exclusively upon Judge Gresham's acceptance, we might have had another standard-bearer under whose leadership our campaign would have been more potent of results.

"This time we propose to look ahead and to know just where we stand, without waiting until the convention is actually in session.

"But my way there is a strong feeling favorable to Judge Trumbull, on account of the stand he has taken of late years against the growth of centralizing tendencies in the National Government and the gradual concentration of capital in the hands of a few to the injury of the masses. I believe that either Judge Trumbull or Senator Butler of North Carolina would be highly acceptable, not only to the Populists, but to the silver and reform elements, and with the name of one or the other at the masthead we might kindle enthusiasm that would sweep over the country."

The first intimation that his name was being seriously spoken of in connection with the first place on the Populist ticket was conveyed to Judge Trumbull this evening by a representative of The United Press. Despite the fact that he has rounded his eighty-second year, the Judge is as bright mentally and as active physically as the average business man of fifty, while his speech is as clear and his manner as earnest and vigorous as in the days when, on the floor of the United State Senate, he enunciated the doctrine which he afterward wrote as the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist in the United States.

To the intimation he quickly returned the suggestion that he long since had been out of politics, and that, moreover, his advanced age should preclude the possibility of his being called again into harness. To the suggestion, however, that, physically at least, he was in better shape than was Mr. Blaine in the campaign of 1884, or Mr. Thurman in the campaign of 1888, he did not interpose a negative, and, while avoiding any absolute expression of opinion one way or the other, his manner was such a reference that he might be persuaded to place himself in the hands of the convention.

In the course of the conversation he said that the suggestion of his name probably grew out of the fact that a year ago, after a conference of the reform elements in St. Louis, he was waited upon by a committee that sought his advice regarding the leading questions of the day upon which a union of all reform elements might be effected. By request he drew up a brief platform containing, so far as he remembers, but four planks. A search of his desk, however, failed to bring to light a duplicate of the documents. Its specific or general terms he could not on the moment remember.

Judge Trumbull's last public appearance, outside of his argument last year before the United States Supreme Court, on the appeal of the officers of the American Railway Union against the sentence for contempt of court, imposed by Judge Woods, was at a great Populist meeting held in this city on Oct. 6, 1894, when he spoke at some length upon the causes leading to discontent among the masses. He said that "deliverance from oppression of privileged monopolies and millionaires could be had only through the ballot," dilated upon the "encroachment of Federal courts upon the constitutional rights of the people," and in favor of the rehabilitation of silver. This speech, which, in pamphlet form, has obtained a circulation of several million copies, is regarded as a textbook among the various elements that go to make up the Populists' organization.

BUTLER IS INELIGIBLE.

Will Not Reach the Presidential Age for Almost Three Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Butler of North Carolina said to-night that, so far as he was concerned, there was nothing in the story about his being a candidate on the Populist Presidential ticket for second place.

"There has been a great deal said about various persons for President," said Mr. Butler, "but the sentiment of our party has not crystallized upon anybody. We expect to nominate a good ticket, for we believe it will be elected.

"Mr. Trumbull has been spoken of; so has Senator Allen, and many others. Each locality has its favorite son. So far as my candidacy is concerned it is sufficient to say that I have not, and will not, for almost three years, reach the constitutional age that would permit me to take the office were I to receive the nomination and be elected.

"Besides that, however, I am not and would not be a candidate. I am well satisfied where I am.

"Senator Allen is a strong man in our party, and if he permits his name to be used in the convention, he will have a good following. Whether he is a candidate or not I cannot say. I have never heard him mention the subject at any of our conferences.

"The Populist Party is moving along nicely, gathering in recruits and holding those we have got in the past. The vote our ticket will poll next November will surprise the country. Mark my words, and see if this prediction is not verified. Our National Committee will meet in St. Louis Friday to determine the time and place for holding the convention. I am the member from North Carolina, and expect to start for St. Louis Tuesday night, so as to be present. It is possible that Senator Allen may accompany me."

Foraker Expects to be a Senator.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Both Governor-elect Bushnell and ex-Gov. Foraker came to town to-day, the former to be inaugurated Governor on Monday, and the latter to be chosen United States Senator. Foraker says he will have the united Republican strength in both branches of the General Assembly.

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SPELLING REFORM DISCUSSED

PRESENT METHODS DECLARED TO BE MUCH TOO RIGID.

Suggestions for a Degree of Freedom Which Would Save Trouble, but Might Produce a Queer Page.

From The London Times.

There have been many revolts in the past against the tyranny of the rules of orthodox spelling, but seldom have the rebels been so daring and sanguine as in the latest outbreak, chronicled in correspondence in our columns. The advocates of change are not crochet-mongers or men of no literary authority. The advocates of the liberty of the individual in spelling are not merely candidates in competitive examinations still smarting from the recollection of failure, but scholars and students of our language. Prof. Earle and Dr. Abbott join forces against the despotism of rigid official orthography. The present system is wasteful and unprofitable. It occupies youth at the most receptive time of life to the exclusion of matters much more important. Nobody is a gainer by the rigor now in force. In truth, we are not sure, if Prof. Earle be right in his suggestive letter, that correct spelling is not a positive evil, if not something to be ashamed of. "The process of compelling a uniform orthography is, in fact, a strife against nature. It is the fault of our current orthography that it is too fixed already. * * * Language is a product of life, and if not exactly a living thing it certainly shares the incidents of life. Of these incidents none is more pervading than abhorrence of fixity."

Thus, all unwittingly, the generations of boys who have been pitched and "ploughed" for their shortcomings in spelling have been on the side of science. The blunderers were the pedants who flogged them. With the phonetic spelling, of which Sir Isaac Pitman has been the propagandist, few of our correspondents sympathize. Indeed, more than one of them protests against it as also artificial; enforce it, and in a little time it would become altogether unnatural; and from the first it would be at variance with that mobility and mutability which is the first condition of the healthy life of a language.

None of our correspondents think of reviving the crotchets which found favor nearly fifty years ago with Landor and a few other writers. A candidate in an examination is to spell just as he is to write, so that his papers may be readable. That is to be the schoolboy's charter. Let him spell as a gentleman, and he will come to no harm.

A case no doubt has been made out for greater license than some examiners tolerate, and the Civil Service Commissioners would do well to take note of the points made by our correspondents. To "pluck" a lad because he spells judgment with two "e's"; to ignore the differences in the practice of educated men in regard to scores of words; to be blind to the modern movements in spelling which Canon Girdlestone has pointed out in our columns is pedantry, without a redeeming virtue of accuracy.

The purist is apt to have the tables turned on him. The schoolboy of yesterday lost marks—perhaps even an exhibition or a place in the Government service—for not following what high authorities of the present day describe as "a vulgar and unscholarly habit." Most people will be convinced by the controversy of the reasonableness of what may be called conventional freedom in spelling. But one or two of our correspondents seem inclined to authorize a state of downright anarchy. Every one will agree, "Down with the purist." But is each man to be in this matter a law unto himself?

The question has a practical side. "One has to be inside a printing office to appreciate the real difficulties of the situation," says Mr. Horace Hart, printer to the University of Oxford. There are obvious business objections to following Nature's spelling. In a private letter latitude is permissible without inconvenience. But we presume that an author must be consistent in spelling if his pages are not to be unsightly and perplexing. It will not be suggested that each contributor to a newspaper should, on this matter, go his own way. The result would be confusion and ambiguity.

The letters of Mr. Randall, Treasurer of the London Association of Correctors for the Press, mention a consideration of weight in the discussion. Uncertainty as to spelling means practical evils. It means so much loss of time and money that the Association of Correctors for the Press has taken steps to help its members by the compilation of a list of the most common doubtful words and by coming to an agreement as to their spelling.

Mr. Hart has described in our columns the efforts which he made in connection with the Clarendon Press to bring about uniformity. He compiled a set of rules for this purpose, and offered to send copies to those chiefly interested. "The extent to which this offer was immediately appreciated was rather startling, and showed the universality of the need for a settlement. I received hundreds of letters from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, India, America, and the colonies; and letters still come dropping in asking for these rules."

More than one of our correspondents, irritated by the lengths to which petty pedantry has gone, have written as if there ought to be no standard. The fairer inference, from their arguments, is that a standard should exist, and that lexicographers who now differ should come to an agreement as to words now in dispute; but that deviations from the rule should be punished less severely than they are; that there should be far fewer capital offenses, and that examiners, in particular, should have a power of pardoning which they seem to think does not now belong to them.

A "moderate latitudinarianism," to use Dr. Abbott's phrase, would be reasonable. The result of a greater license and a general indulgence to spell as one pleased would be startling. It could not be confined to English. Those who were absolved for spelling a word in their own language according to their fancies could not be condemned if they spelled French and German phrases as seemed best to them. There would always be the excuse that the exercise of a little ingenuity would reveal the writer's intentions to any intelligent reader. We could not well object to similar freedom on the part of foreigners; and the advocates of laissez faire, laissez passer, in spelling, must contemplate the contingency of no two French books being printed alike, of the immense variety which once existed in French orthography reappearing, and of the difficulty of mastering a foreign tongue being prodigiously increased.

Spelling and pronunciation are closely bound up together; is there to be individual liberty as to both? Spelling and dialects also are connected; is any authority to control the latter? Voltaire, who derided the orthography of the French books of his time as ridiculous—adding that English orthography was still more absurd—described the ideal system, when he said: "Writing is the painting of the voice; the closer the resemblance the better the picture." Unfortunately the perfect likeness is not attainable, and it is found more convenient to agree upon a conventional representation than to circulate a multitude of bad copies unlike each other.

Control over One's Photograph.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Judgment for $50 was given in the Supereme Court in Grand Rapids, Mich., recently against the Grand Rapids Engraving Company for using a photograph of Miss Lena Sherman without permission. The girl is very pretty, and a photographer induced her to sit for a picture for his show window. The engraving company obtained it from him and made an engraving of it for advertising calendars. The girl's father saw it in a tobacco store and sued for damages. The Court denounced the company for the action, which he termed an outrage, and scored the photographer, declaring that no photographer has any right to give away or sell any photograph without permission of the owner.

AWAY FOR TORPEDO BOATS

Plan for Using the Erie Canal in the Event of a War.

GREAT RETURN FOR SMALL OUTLAY

The General Government to be Asked to Appropriate $2,000,000 for the Widening of One Tier of Locks.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—G. H. Raymond, who for many years has made a study of canal and transportation problems, has outlined

SUB-COMMITTEE WILL ACT

Disposition to be Made of the Greater New-York Bill.

ACTION WILL BE TAKEN TO-NIGHT

An Early Report to the Assembly May Be Made—Work Before the Legislature for the Present Week.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The proposition to refer the Greater New-York bill to sub-committees of the Cities Committees of the two branches of the Legislature for further investigation, will be adopted in the Assembly to-morrow night, unless there is Democratic opposition. When the Senate concurrent resolution, adopted last Thursday, which provides for this present disposition of consolidation, is handed down in the Assembly to-morrow night, by Speaker Fish, it will have to go over under the rules until Tuesday, if there be any objection to its immediate consideration on the part of the minority. The appointment of the sub-committees will be announced this week, and the inquiry will be prosecuted with a view of an early report to the Legislature.

Nothing of immediate importance can be accomplished by the Legislature this week beyond arranging the preliminaries for the more important work which it is expected will be accomplished this session.

Assemblyman French of New-York City will to-morrow night introduce the excise bill prepared by Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker of the New-York City Police Board, and President Joseph Murray of the New-York City Excise Board, and Excise Commissioner Woodman.

Senator Myer N. Russbaum, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, expects to have his committee proceed to work in New-York City Friday or Saturday of this week. The two contests so far filed are those of James Taylor for the seat now held by Senator McNulty, (Dem,) of Brooklyn, and by ex-Senator Childs, for the seat now held by Senator Koehler, (Dem,) of Long Island City. The committee will endeavor to submit an early report in each case, which it is expected will favor the contestants.

About all of the nominations sent in to the Senate last week by Gov. Morton will be confirmed within the next few days. Ex-Senator Kilburn's nomination as State Superintendent of Banks has already been confirmed, and he will take office the latter part of the week, as soon as his bond is ready.

The bill revising and modifying the insanity laws of the State, prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission, will be introduced by Assemblyman Horton of Wayne Monday night. It modifies the law in few important particulars, the principal change relating to the commitment of insane persons. If the bill becomes a law it will throw a safeguard around an alleged insane person that will compel examination by a Judge of a court of record before being sent to a State hospital. As it is now, the alleged lunatic is committed first, and his commitment revised afterward.

The report of the Reinhardt Committee of the Assembly, which investigated the sweat-house system and the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments in New-York City, is about completed, and will soon be submitted to the Assembly. Several bills will accompany the report touching the employment of children. One of the bills will place all mercantile establishments, such as dry goods stores, under the supervision of the State Factory Inspector, and will regulate the employment of women and children therein. This bill had been introduced for several sessions past, but failed on account of the opposition of the large dry goods concerns throughout the State, which claimed that the provisions of the bill were arbitrary and unjust. The committee's report will recommend that the force of assistant State Factory Inspectors be doubled so that a more thorough supervision by that department of the State Government can be had.

The bills establishing the New-York City insane asylums as "The Manhattan State Hospital," bringing the New-York City insane under the provisions of the State Care act at once, and authorizing New-York City to issue bonds to pay the State over $1,500,000 of back taxes due under the State Care act will come up in both houses of the Legislature during the week, and it is expected that they will become a law at an early day, as Gov. Morton favors them.

One of the questions which will receive early consideration is that embraced in the bill providing for the protection of the Palisades on the Hudson. New-Jersey and New-York are moving together in this matter, and it is proposed that each State take such action as will turn the Palisades over to the National Government with a view of having a National park established. The commission appointed to inquire into the protection of the Palisades believes that only in this way can the most picturesque region along the Hudson Valley be saved from the despoiling hand of the crushed-stone companies.

The standing committees of each House will meet this week, but there is not much work before any of them. The committees usually settle down to work about the latter part of January.

"THE PHILOSOPHY OF MISSIONS"

Bishop Potter's Sermon in the Church of the Holy Communion—The Best Plan of German Origin.

Bishop Potter preached last evening in the Church of the Holy Communion on "The Philosophy of Missions." The church was crowded.

He said that since the institution of the foreign mission, 500 years ago, a vast deal has been learned by the Christian churches regarding the ethics of the heathen nations, and now the conversion of the heathen has been reduced to almost a practical science.

When missions were first instituted the missionary had to battle against what he was taught to believe were the superstitions of the people. He knew nothing of their modes of life, their temperament, or the natural elements that surrounded the people he wished to convert. He generally went forth to do battle against the institutions of ages. He battles the wrong way.

Things have changed very radically within the last fifty years, for much has been written about the heathen countries, the characteristics of the peoples, and their religions. The result is the discovery that in each there is some one or more parts of each religion that resembles or, in fact, is in many cases in exact accord with the teachings of Christianity.

One tribe believes in sacrifice, another in a hereafter, the third in the resurrection of the body, and so on, each has some characteristic likeness that is as a broken light. With this dim, broken light, the poor ignorants are battling as best they know how to attain the better existence. All admit a first cause—the existence of a Creator.

The best results were to be obtained by missionaries who sought out this one similarity, that existed between the heathen and Christian creeds, and used it as the foundation stone upon which to rear the rest of the structure of the true faith.

Neither to England nor to America would he turn, if asked which missionary system he thought the best, but to a little town in Germany, where a sightless man over thirty years ago gathered a band of eighteen missionaries together and sent them to Africa to establish a colony.

Year by year, they advanced further into the country, adding recruits as they went and converting thousands. And each year they left behind a village, and moved further into the country, until now there are thirty villages, all prosperous, and each with its hundreds of converted blacks. This, the Bishop said, was the philosophy of practical missions.

Had Experience.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Miss Passee—Ah, you don't know what it is to have a woman say the one little word that will make you happy for life.

Mr. Oldbach—Yes, I do; I proposed to a girl once, and she said "No."

DR. TALMAGE MISREPRESENTED

He Makes a Public Statement with Reference to His Pastoral Work in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Rev. Dr. Talmage read among his notices this evening the following:

An outrageous wrong has been done me by many of the newspapers of this country concerning my pastorate in this church, and I call upon all newspapers who believe in fairness to state the following facts:

I have been preaching here in the evening by my own choice. As very many more people come to our church in the evening than can get inside the building, many of them standing in the street an hour and a half before the time of service, there was a petition, signed by all the Board of Elders and all the Board of Trustees, and sanctioned by Dr. Sunderland, handed me, inviting me to preach Sabbath mornings as well as Sabbath evenings.

I much prefer to preach only in the evenings, and certainly am not to blame because I have been petitioned to preach in the mornings. I now wish it distinctly understood that I will not in any circumstances take the morning services.

Dr. Talmage has been the subject of much misrepresentation in the newspapers of the country since he was asked to preach twice on Sunday, instead of but once. The readers of THE TIMES were informed of the facts in the case, but other newspapers receiving their supply of news from sources not entirely free from prejudice in the matter imputed to him mercenary motives, instead of treating him with the generosity that has characterized the conduct of Mr. Sunderland, with whom Dr. Talmage is co-pastor.

It has been evident that the desire to hear Dr. Talmage has not been met by the arrangement under which he can be heard only on Sunday evenings. The Sunday morning services are attended by about the number of persons that usually has been seen in the church at that service, but at the Sunday evening services the crush has been so great as to compel the intervention of twelve or fifteen policemen to preserve order and prevent accident.

Dr. Talmage has taken no part in the dispute that has been brought on by the effort to prevent him from preaching on Sunday mornings. The settlement of that dispute will remain with the officers of the church. There is no doubt that it will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the officers and the congregation. The Presbytery is to consider the matter at a meeting to be held next week.

DR. PARKHURST TO STUDENTS

FIRST OF A SERIES OF SERMONS BY CITY MINISTERS.

Heart, Not Brain, the Secret of Human Power—Modern Theology Is Religious Truth Frozen Solid.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and his newly appointed assistant, the Rev. H. H. Tweedy, last evening conducted special services at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church for students and college men. It was the first of a series which is to be conducted in different churches every Sunday evening for a month. The services will be held in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, Bishop Potter officiating, next Sunday.

A majority of the students who attend belong to the Students' Club, an organization conducted along religious lines, recently established at 129 Lexington Avenue. Informal meetings of students are held in the clubrooms every Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, when addresses are made by prominent business and professional men. An "intercollegiate tea" is sent in at 6 o'clock by the patronesses of the club, and the time before the evening services is spent in song and rest.

The audience was so large last evening that many persons were unable to gain admission to the church. The majority of those in the church were young men. The audience also included many young women who are attending the various institutions in the city.

Dr. Parkhurst took his text from Proverbs, iv., 15: "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life."

The doctor said he was not antagonistic to scholastic training, but he believed the colleges made a mistake in paying so much attention to intellectual training and so little to the deeper and truer impulses of the heart. These, he said, were almost frozen out of the young man by the time he has completed his four years' college course.

"A bright man," he said, "is listed in these days for much more than the man with good impulses. The brain counts for more than the heart. Conclusions must be reached by cold calculations before they are to be believed. Emotion is banished. Exuberance is in bad odor. We must intellectually construe every thought.

"What 99 out of 100 persons mean when they say they enjoyed a sermon is that they approved of the manner in which it was spread before them. They do not really enjoy the sermon any more than does the person who is absorbed in the intricacy of a musician enjoy the music. This fervor may be as justly called religion as the working of a flying trapeze in a church might be called godly exercise.

"We must have heart. Heart and not brain is the real secret of human power, human progress. This is true of morality as well as of art.

"The same thing holds in theology. The work of St. Paul was all done at a high temperature. His sentences were passionate. If he came to earth to-day his friends, no doubt, would tell him to cool down.

"Modern theology is religious truth frozen solid. We speak of it as of the anatomy of the body after life has fled. I do not want to speak slightingly of theology, but the fact is intellectual dexterity cannot deal with religious truths. Dogma is cold, precise, and calculating, and it is heat, not light, that moves the world. Get intensity into your being.

"Success is the own child of passion. Success means burning one's self up. No man ever did a great thing without getting into a fever. Christianity is a passion, not a study.

"There is room for brain, but it is not in brain to drive Christian enterprise. Everything of worth must be accomplished by superb passion. No man has moved the world like Jesus Christ, and no one has ever had such enthusiasm. The average college or seminary does not make sufficient provision for the development of the heart.

"The grandest thing that our institutions can turn out in the way of personal development is warm manhood, not lexicons going about in coat and trousers."

EPISCOPALIAN PREACHES TO BAPTISTS

Dr. McConnell of Philadelphia Says He Did Not Break a Rule.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, preached in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church last night in the course of sermons on "The Contributions of the Churches to Our Common Christian Life." The unusual proceeding of an Episcopal minister preaching in a Baptist pulpit gave rise to a report that Dr. McConnell had violated a rule of his Church, which provides that no Episcopal clergyman shall preach within the parish of a brother minister without first obtaining permission of the latter or the Bishop.

The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church is included in the Parish of the Rev. Charles R. Treat of St. Stephen's Church, and the latter had not been consulted in the matter.

Dr. McConnell explained last night that he had complied fully with all requirements, as he had received the necessary permission from Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, who, he says, had the power to act in the matter.

Dr. McConnell spoke on "The Episcopal Church." He explained the tenets of his Church and urged the co-operation of all Churches and the obliteration of denominational differences in a united effort to promote the cause of Christianity.

Decreasing Supply of Natural Gas.

From The Chicago Record.

J. R. Leach, the Indiana State Supervisor of Natural Gas, in his annual report announces that the gas territory is becoming smaller, and that the supply is gradually decreasing. The gas area in Indiana now embraces the following counties in whole or in part: Blackford, Decatur, Delaware, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Henry, Howard, Jay, Madison, Miami, Marion, Rush, Shelby, Tipton, Wabash, and Wayne. There are 2,500 square miles in this territory. The average rock pressure is now 250 pounds to the square inch, a decrease of 95 pounds since natural gas was discovered nine years ago. "It is certain that we have entered upon the period of decline, and that the supply will finally become exhausted," said the Supervisor.

SIN DUE TO SURROUNDINGS

Dr. Parkhurst Says He Might Have Sunk to Any Depth.

SUGGESTS AN INSPECTION OF MISERY

And that Visitors Think "Had We Been Circumstanced as They Are We Might Have Been What They Are."

"I can appreciate that there are no depths to which I might not have sunk in sin had I been surrounded at birth as are at least one-third of the population in this city," the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said in his sermon in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. Dr. Parkhurst made this statement at the close of a sermon on "Human Conceit."

"The world is full of people who have a keen appreciation of themselves and think they are different from and better than others," he had said, earlier. "There is always a difference in persons in the matter of heart and brain. No man is exactly like his fellows. It is these very irregularities between men that keeps society moving.

"No man should consider himself a little god, even with a small 'g.'

"The great fact of God's existence is that He can exist without any outside influence. Everything else might pass away, but God would remain. When God passes away, all things and persons will cease to exist. Man cannot live without God and His support.

"It is a great thing to be a man, woman, or child, but we must not let the idea grow up within us that we can go without having something to lean on. Paul says it is in God we live and have our being.

"We are not even little gods. We exist from moment to moment only because power to exist is given to us by God from moment to moment. We should remember that God has made us, and that we depend upon Him for life."

Dr. Parkhurst then spoke of the habit of the rich and prosperous to look down upon the poor. He said this was wrong. That persons should not be proud and consider themselves better than others simply because God has blessed them with richer gifts.

"Neither should the poor be abject and cowardly," Dr. Parkhurst continued. "Abjectness is as bad as pride."

He said he had pity for the poor, and then exclaimed: "I can appreciate that there are no depths to which I might not have sunk in sin had I been surrounded at birth as are at least one-third of the population of this city."

It would be a good lesson, Dr. Parkhurst said, to many if they would go down to the lower portion of the city, in Baxter Street and Cherry Hill, and see the sin and misery of the people there, and think, "Had we been circumstanced as they are we might be what they are."

"THE PRINCE OF PEACE."

Dr. Gotthell Says the Title Belongs to All Who Do Good.

The Rev. Dr. Gotthell preached yesterday in the Temple Emanu-El on "The Prince of Peace."

The "Prince of Peace," he said, was not a living mortal or an infinite person, such as we picture to ourselves. He was the embodiment of such virtues as morality, charity, and godliness, whose influence permeated every walk of life.

"Who is that being?" Dr. Gotthell asked. "How came He by the title? He certainly is not one of the crowned rulers of Europe. They are all silent as to peace, but all are looking to their arms, except the Sultan of Turkey, who is anxious to maintain peace.

"At the end of the nineteenth century disputes are arising between nations, and we are behind the first century in civilization, because war was then the result of the natural conditions of the time.

"In the thunder of battles and amid the terrible destruction of cities we cannot believe that the title of 'Prince of Peace' belongs to any one. I say the Jewish Messiah is the 'Prince of Peace.' To us the Messiah means humanity.

"The schoolmaster who instills learning and godliness into the child is a 'Prince of Peace.' The woman who goes into the slums and ministers to a suffering sister is a 'Prince of Peace.' The man who throws away idleness and devotes some of his time to helping his fellow-men is a 'Prince of Peace.'

"Anything, spiritual or otherwise, that tends to uplift man deserves to be called the 'Prince of Peace.'

"During Christmas week we heard much of the sentiment, 'Peace on earth, good will to men,' but it has quickly passed away, judging by current events."

CRITICISM THE DUTY OF ALL.

Dr. Chamberlain Says All Men Should Be Judged Charitably.

At the Scotch Presbyterian Church yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain preached in the morning in place of Dr. Wylie. His texts were "Judge not, that ye be not judged," and "Wherefore by their fruits shall ye know them."

"It is proper to bring to the solution of the Scripture critical reason," he said. "While the Scripture, literally, should always be reverenced, there must always be that rational study that we would give to profane literature. For the Scripture often transcends reason. It never contradicts reason. We can bring to the solution of it our own common sense, and in the study of passages whose meaning is in doubt we should compare other passages bearing upon the same subject.

"When Christ said, 'Judge not, that ye be not judged,' he did not intend to say that by refraining from judging we exempt ourselves from being judged. It is not for one of us to say to the other, 'Here, I don't pretend to be competent to judge you, whether what you do is right or wrong, wise or practicable. You are the best judge of your own actions. So long as you don't interfere with me, it is your own private business. And, in consideration of my not judging you, and my refraining from rebuking you when I might be moved to do so, I want to be exempt from criticism on your part.' Such a course would lead to results incalculably bad in this present life. God never intended that life should be conducted on such a plan.

"Reasonable criticism, without offensiveness, is essential. The welfare of society is preserved by present rebuke. There are many men who are held from flagrant and open sin only by fear of public opinion and rebuke.

"That honest criticism of the acts of our fellow-men was never intended to be forbidden is shown by that attendant saying of Christ, 'Wherefore by their fruits shall ye know them.' One of the great forces for good in the midst of a constant proneness to degenerate is the stern condemnation that good men pronounce on evil.

"We are not to judge with self-righteous arrogance. We are not to presume too much on our ability to read the heart. We are forbid cherishing a censorious disposition. We are to be charitable and give innocence a preference. But the criticism of our fellow-men, and rebuke when it will help them, is our duty."

THE REV. JOHN G. FOGG INSTALLED.

Becomes Assistant Minister of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

The Rev. John Gerardus Fogg was yesterday installed as assistant minister of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church. The service was conducted in the Middle Dutch Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street. The officiating ministers were the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, and the Rev. Dr. T. J. Kommers.

Mr. Fogg was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1860. He was graduated in 1881 from Hope College, Holland, Mich., and taught school a year. He was graduated from the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, N. J., in 1885, and immediately afterward was called to preach at Cobleskill and Lawyersville, Schoharie County, this State, where he remained two years.

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He was sent to Amoy, China, by the Reformed Church Foreign Missionary Board, where he remained for six years, and then returned on account of his wife's ill health. He returned to this country April, 1894, and preached in the Middle Collegiate Church for several months. In the Fall of that year he accepted a call to the New-Paltz Reformed Church, where he remained until he resigned to become assistant minister of the Collegiate Church.

SERVICES AT THE "OLD FIRST"

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS PRESENT BUILDING.

Meetings Arranged for Three Days—The Church Was Founded in 1719—Musical Programmes.

The "Old First" Presbyterian Church was crowded yesterday morning at the opening exercises of the three days' celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the erection of the present church building—Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street.

The church was founded in 1719 on Wall Street, then the outskirts of the New-Amsterdam Scotch Presbyterians. It was for over a century and a quarter one of the city's landmarks, and it was known throughout the United States as the pioneer of Presbyterianism in the New World.

The city had grown so and Presbyterianism had so increased its influence by 1845 that the need of a larger and more complete church further up town was felt, and work was begun in that year on the present building.

The Rev. Howard Duffield, the pastor, has prepared an elaborate programme for the three days so designed that each branch of the church work should have its share of the honors attaching to the jubilee.

The musical programme of yesterday morning service began with a Wagnerian prelude entitled "Vorspiel"; Hymns 779, 695, and 930 were sung by the congregation, followed by Marston's anthem "The Soul's Desire."

My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth, for the courts of the Lord.
My heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God.

Yea, the sparrow hath found a house and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even Thine altars, O Lord of Hosts, my King and my God. Blessed are they that dwell in Thy house, they will still be praising Thee.

"Be Thou Faithful Unto Death," from Mendelssohn, was sung by the choir, and the service was concluded by Bach's Fugue in G Minor as a postlude.

Mr. Duffield told the story of the foundation and the success of the church from the first, even against what appeared to be almost insurmountable difficulties. The church, he said, had played an important part in the stirring times through, first, of the Revolutionary War, then of the war of 1812, and later of the rebellion, but, above all, it had excelled in Christian works of charity and benevolence.

The music of the afternoon consisted of Dubois's "Cantilene," Macy's anthem, "The Home Light," and Handel's Postlude Finale in B Flat. A communion service was held at 4 o'clock and a benediction service at 5 o'clock.

The real jubilee exercises were held at 8:15 in the evening. The programme was as follows:

1. Schiller March.....Meyerbeer
   Mr. William C. Carl.
2. "The Holy City," chorus and solo.....Gaul
   The Baton Club and Mr. Giles.
3. Pastorale-Wachs, Nonnata.....Widor
   Mr. William C. Carl.
4. Festival, Te Deum.....Dudley Buck
   The "Old First" Quartet.
5. "Reformation," symphony.....Mendelssohn
   Mr. Carl and the Baton Club.

There will be "A Gathering of Friends" Tuesday, when the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, the Rev. David James Burrell, the Rev. James O. Murray, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, the Rev. George Alexander, and John W. Goff will speak. "The Reunion of the Family" will be held Wednesday, when Charles W. Jesup, the Rev. William W. Paxton, the Rev. Richard P. Harlan, the Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, and the Rev. Francis L. Patton will take part.

WORK OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Where Negroes and Indians Are Taught Farming and Trades.

The services in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and Sixteenth Street, last night were devoted to the interests of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va. H. B. Frissell, Principal of the institute, spoke on the work of the institution. His talk was illustrated by views of the various workshops of the institution and the students at work.

Mr. Frissell reviewed the history of the institute, which, he said, was established twenty-eight years ago by Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, who was for twenty-five years its manager and Principal. He said that at present there were about 1,000 students, all negroes and Indians, and that between 300 and 400 Indians had been educated there, of whom 87 per cent. had turned out well, and were engaged in agricultural or industrial pursuits.

"The Hampton Institute," said Mr. Frissell, "has for its aim the best and most effective training of the head, hand, and heart of the negro and Indian youth of this country. It has a night school, which prepares trade students for the different classes of the Normal School. A trade student is prepared to teach his trade in an industrial school, or to practice it independently. The institute has for its girls a thorough course in physical culture. It has a large and well-stocked stable and barn; a school farm, with 110 acres under cultivation, and a grain and stock farm of sixty acres a few miles away, which give employment and experience to students.

"The institution gives its girls special instructions in dressmaking, tailoring, sewing, and mending. It has a large and complete woodworking department, covering every branch of the trade, from log-sawing to the finest interior and cabinet work. Mechanical drawing is taught in connection with all trades. It has wheelwright shops, blacksmith shops, and machine shops. Shoemaking, sign painting, chair caning, upholstering, tinning, printing, and bookbinding are all taught.

"No able-bodied, intelligent boy or girl of the negro or Indian races, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five, who is willing to work, need hesitate to apply for admission for want of money."

He then introduced Matthew Ancle, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, twenty years of age, who, in good English, told how his father was killed at the battle of the Big Horn. He said he had been educated at the institution, and was a skilled carpenter, and was going out to teach his race by establishing an industrial school.

Lizzie Rainey, an intelligent colored woman, told of the education she had received and of a school she hoped to establish in Alabama.

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and East Forty-fourth Street, was crowded yesterday afternoon at the services in aid of the institute. The congregation was entertained with songs by a mixed quartet of colored students of the institute.

The rector, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, in introducing the quartet made an earnest appeal to the congregation to contribute liberally to the fund for carrying on the work of the institute.

Glucose Imitation of Honey.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"How much adulterated honey is sold in Chicago? That is hard to tell," said Dr. C. C. Butler, President of the State Beekeepers' Association, "but there is a great deal of glucose which is sold for honey.

"It is said since August Chicago has received 500 tons of honey. Some people say over 1,000 tons has been sold. The increase is all glucose. Adulteration is confined wholly to strained honey. It is impossible for human art to produce real honey in the comb which is not a bungling affair. I once saw an attempt by a celebrated German to imitate the bee, and the work looked fairly well until it was placed alongside of real honeycomb, when it was evident it was a bad job.

"Beekeepers feel 'sore' over the sale of glucose for the real article, and we will go before the Legislature at its next session and ask that it be made a criminal offense. The adulteration lowers the price of honest honey and injures its sale at any price."

THE ETHICS OF MARRIAGE

Prof. Adler's Conclusions from His Study of the Subject.

CAUSES FOR INCREASE IN DIVORCES

Principal One that a Higher Type of the Marriage Relation Is Being Evolved, Based on Equality.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered a discourse on "The Ethics of Marriage" to the Society for Ethical Culture in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. Prof. Adler said:

"Modern society is passing through a period of transition and transformation. The most settled traditions, the most sacred institutions, cannot entirely resist the influences that make for change.

"The institution of marriage, too, is subject to these influences. I refer here chiefly to two: The restrictions placed by society or the State upon the freedom of individuals in concluding the marriage contract have been almost entirely removed. Second, the great equality of women with men has made mutual adjustment in wedlock more difficult.

"In former times marriage was an affair of the families rather than of the individual. In Rome the father had the right even to divorce his married son against the latter's wish. In feudal times marriage was to a considerable extent subject to the control of the Over-lord. According to the so-called assizes of Jerusalem, the lord had the right of proposing to his female vassal three candidates, one of whom she was bound to accept as her husband.

"In modern times these limitations upon freedom have almost entirely disappeared. The State still forbids plural marriages and the marriage of minors, but in other respects men and women are at liberty to form alliances according to their pleasure—even the old with the young, the sick with the healthy, the contaminated with the innocent. The State does not inquire. No legal checks whatever remain. A return to coercive measures is of course impossible, but it seems as if the Church and all associations that are interested in moral progress have here a duty to perform. If legal restrictions are no longer possible, the checks of moral influence are all the more imperatively called for, because it is not true that marriage concerns only individuals that enter into it. The welfare of society, the interests of future generations, are at stake, and these wider considerations should be presented more earnestly and forcibly than they commonly are presented.

"A second change is due to the increasing recognition of woman's equality with man. This is a great gain, but, like every other gain, is attended with corresponding loss. The problem of marriage is how two minds often different in texture and quality and contents shall become one mind; how two wills shall be made one will.

"The solution of this problem was far easier at a time when it was believed that, according to the decrees of nature and the commands of God, one of the parties ought to be subordinate to the other; when it was believed that the man was the head of the woman, as Christ is the head of the Church.

"Under such conditions it was not doubtful which of the two parties ought to yield to the other, but when two equal and independent wills are pitted one against the other there must be deep sympathy if there is to be unity.

"The almost incredible headway which the divorce movement is making in this and other countries shows that this sympathy is wanting. A famous French statistician exclaims: 'I know not what breath of discord is passing over the households of the world.' And he declares that the number of divorces is increasing irrespective of nationality or country or religion. In 1867 there were annually less than 10,000 divorces in the United States; in 1886 these had increased to 25,000. In 1870 there was one divorce to every 3,517 marriages. Ten years later there was one to 2,051.

"It does not seem that the laxity or strictness of laws is a principal cause. The number of divorces has increased in States whose laws are strict as well as in those whose laws are lax. It does not seem that the inharmonious character of the laws of the different States is the principal cause, so that a Federal divorce law would remedy the evil. The Government's statistics seem to show that in a number of cases investigated the divorce was granted in the same State where the parties were married.

"The migratory habits of our population account for the loosening of the marriage tie to some extent, for we find that in the United States desertion is an important ground of divorce, while elsewhere it is a minor ground.

"But I am persuaded that the principal cause after all is that a new and higher type of the marriage relations is being evolved, based on equality instead of subordination, and that in many cases the moral perceptions are still lacking. The moral strength is still inadequate to realize this type, and to win from it all the fine results which it prophesied for the future.

"If I speak of the new type of the marriage relations, I do not agree with those who think that monogamic marriage is to be replaced by something better. I know of nothing better than monogamy, rightly understood. When I refer to a higher type I mean a type in which the essential principle of marriage, as we know it, shall be still further intensified, purified, and elevated; in which the polygamous relations that actually exist at the present day in the midst of a society which professes the contrary principle shall be more and more done away with; in which the lifelong companionship of one man with one woman, wedded in mind as well as in heart, shall be more and more brought to be honored and recognized as what it is—the fountain of earth's purest happiness, the deep well-spring of civilization and of all the humanities."

HOME SHOULD BE EVERYTHING.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters Again Preaches on Wedded Life.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Western Boulevard, took for his text last evening the wedding at Cana, and Christ's presence there.

"Marriage, the reminiscence of Paradise," he said, "received a reconsecration at this joyful festival. It is a significant fact that Christ began his miracles at a wedding and not at a funeral. It was a practical rebuke of that asceticism which scorns the social affections and which would make of life a ghostly austerity, as if men were made heavenly by becoming unearthly. The bridal scene at Cana encourages you to make Christ one of your guests.

"Love purified by religion is the very life of marriage. But religion in a home will not make up for everything. Some of the best people in the world are the hardest to get along with.

"Marriage is an unmitigated curse to those who spend half their time standing on their rights and the other half in making up. Love is never tyrannical. It is never stubborn. It serves.

"The most dangerous infernal machine is—the last word. Never speak to any one outside of another's faults. Tell meddlers to mind their own business, and never return a gossip's call. Let your wedded life be blessed by the charming little amenities which characterized your wooing days. Look to the littles. Estrangements are growths. It is the little rift within the lute that by and by makes the music mute.

"To be happy when married you must strengthen the bonds of affection. If you would have your homes radiant with sunshine, seek the spirit of Christ. The Christian home is the mightiest instrument in the work of regenerating and elevating the human race. It is the guiding star of our good destiny.

"Home should be made everything. In New-York it is becoming more and more a refectory and dormitory—a place to eat and to sleep. We don't live at home. Nearly everybody is always out. The tendency of our time is to seek pleasure abroad.

"The main reason why our people run to every place of amusement, no matter what its character, and make every possible effort to get away from home at night, is because of a lack of recreative pleasures, innocent amusements, and sparkling joy at home.

"To make home happy is an art—an art a good many people have lost, or have never found. Home is the very basis of society. Home ties are worth more than all other social ties.

"The average business man finds the day dull prose, and at night there is a thirst for poetry. Happy is the man who can find that poetry at home. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men."

TO SPREAD THE CATHOLIC FAITH

A Mission to Explain Dogma to Protestants Is to be Established by the Paulist Fathers.

Within a short time a band of Catholic missionaries will be at work in this city, whose endeavors will be confined solely to preaching Catholic doctrine to Protestants and others who are not members of the Catholic Church. The Paulist Fathers, whose church is at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, will be in charge of this missionary enterprise. Archbishop Corrigan has warmly commended the project, and he has asked for volunteers among the priesthood to carry on the work.

In the West, the Rev. Walter Elliott and other members of the Paulist Order have been successful in mission work among non-Catholics. To ascertain if there is a field in this city for Catholic preaching to Protestants, a mission to non-Catholics was held last week in the Paulist church. This was so successful that it is certain an organized crusade to win converts to the Catholic Church will be begun here almost immediately.

Fathers Elliott and Younan conducted the mission last week, and every evening they addressed an assemblage of from 1,200 to 1,500 persons, a very large percentage of whom were Protestants who had come to the exercises with Catholic friends. A rule of the mission was that a Catholic unaccompanied by a Protestant was not admitted.

All the other missions for non-Catholics will be conducted as this one was. An opening hymn is sung by the congregation standing. Then are recited the "Our Father," the "Hail, Mary," and the Apostles' Creed. After that an appropriate passage of Scripture is read. Then one of the priests answers whatever questions have been put in the question box. This question box is an institution peculiar to these missions to non-Catholics. It is placed at the door of the church, and those in search of information on any point of religious doctrine are invited to drop their questions into it. As the questions are answered publicly, the whole congregation has the benefit of the explanation. When the questions have been disposed of, a sermon is preached in which a certain teaching of the Catholic Church is discussed. A hymn and benediction close the service, which usually lasts an hour and a half.

As a result of last week's mission, an "inquirers'" class has been formed. It is made up of non-Catholics who desire to study Catholic doctrines further. It is the experience of the Paulist Fathers that a large majority of those who join the "inquirers'" class become Catholics finally. During the course of the mission last week, 10,000 tracts were distributed among the congregation.

Father Elliott, the originator of the missions for non-Catholics, thus describes their scope:

"'Everything religious; nothing controversial,' is the motto of this mission to non-Catholics. The devotional exercises are such as can be joined in by all who believe in God and Christ, and everything will be calculated to satisfy reasonable religious cravings and set at rest the doubts of sensible inquirers. While done under Catholic auspices and every whit Catholic in form and substance, the sensibilities of our non-Catholic brethren are scrupulously respected.

"We do not attack Protestantism. We do not assail its champions. Some explanations of peculiar Catholic doctrines are offered. Of course the Paulists are in the field to make converts. Everybody knows that. In that respect, we are the same as all sincere Protestants. But we have other purposes in view besides increasing our membership. We have a great and splendid Church, we are Americans, and we love the entire people. So, whether we make converts or not, we shall bring religious non-Catholics to a better understanding of our position, abate prejudice, and especially show them new ways and old for attaining fuller enlightenment of conscience and better fidelity to its dictates."

CATHOLICS FAVOR FEWER SALOONS

Temperance Society Delegates Approve the Course of Board of Excise.

A meeting of delegates representing all the Catholic temperance societies in the city, a total membership of more than 5,000, met yesterday afternoon in Columbus Hall of the Paulist Fathers' Church and voted unanimously to sustain the position of Excise Commissioners Murray and Woodman, as enunciated at the last meeting of the Excise Board, when those Commissioners proposed a plan for the reduction of the number of saloons in the city. The delegates, after some discussion, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, A very large proportion of the evils we have to deplore, including much of our civic corruption, as well as defiance of law and order, is directly traceable to the saloon as it is now actually constituted in New-York; and

Whereas, The roads to the jail, to the poorhouse, to the insane asylum are lined with the wrecks who have been made such by the saloon; and

Whereas, The ratio of 9,030 saloons to 1,800,000 of the population, or one to every 200 of the people, is out of all proportion to the legitimate wants of the city;

Be it resolved, therefore, That we heartily commend the action of the Board of Excise on Jan. 7, 1896, whereby the license fees were raised to the highest limit allowed by the law, and a regulation enacted which will materially cut down the number of saloons and bring the remainder under the surveillance of good laws.

Harsh Words for Boarding House Keepers.

From The London Graphic.

The large hotels are rapidly ruining the lodging-houses in seaside and country resorts. Great is the lamentation of the landladies, yet they have brought the evil on themselves. Their rapacity and unbridled insolence has met with its own reward. No sensible person now prefers the comfortless antimacassar-adorned rooms, the dirty slavey, the smoky fires, the ill-cooked food, and the long list of irritating extras, culminating in the charge for the cruet, so amusingly satirized in one of Mr. Kendal's plays, to the fixed prices, the electric light, and civil, efficient waiters of the up-to-date hostelry, where disputes over extras are almost entirely obviated, and both short and long purses are agreeably catered for.

The race of lodging housekeepers is a hated race, yet the drift of modern progress seems never to have influenced them. Like George III., they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. They still pursue their unhallowed way, fleece, rob, and insult their helpless victims, who, if perchance like worms they turn and refuse to pay unwarrantable charges, find themselves confronted with a County Court summons. Their victims are usually timid single ladies, or helpless old widows, who would sooner pay anything than appear in a court of law. So the law unwittingly supports nefarious practices and extravagant claims. The kitchen fire, which burns more coal in a week than a country mansion would in a month, the charge for washing, and boot-cleaning, and worse, the mulcting for lights, and the amount of provisions consumed, make a lodging rather dearer than a first-class hotel. If the large hotels have done nothing else, they have at least raised the standard of comfort, and dealt a fatal blow to the race of harpies which formerly preyed unmolested on the casual visitor and the unwary tourist.

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The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,360 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....513 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sundays	$10.00	$5.00	$2 50	$ .85	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—A Quiet Rubber and A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:30.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Milk White Flag—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Night Clerk—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Dornenweg—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Her Highness, Woman, by Max O'Rell—3:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Les Huguenots—8:00.
PALMER'S—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
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STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 283 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	21	30	24
6 A. M.	22	36	24
9 A. M.	25	38	28
12 M.	30	40	33
3 P. M.	37	41	36
6 P. M.	37	37	34
9 P. M.	24	36	33
12 P. M.	34	35	31

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....30.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....38.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.....31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TARIFF TANGLE.

The Republicans professed to be confident that their McKinley "revenue" Tariff bill would be reported promptly by the Senate Committee on Finance. But sugar bars the way. The bill as passed by the House increased every duty in the present tariff by 15 per cent., those on sugar excepted, and imposed new duties which would add largely to the cost of woolen clothing and carpets. Why were the sugar duties omitted? One prominent Republican journal explains that the representatives of its party in the House were "unwilling to revive the sugar question at all." This is interesting, in view of what Republicans said in 1894 about the sugar schedule of the present tariff. The Republicans of the Senate Committee on Finance (Mr. JONES, Republican-Populist, excepted) were also "unwilling to revive the sugar question," but without the vote of Mr. JONES they do not constitute a majority, and the Representative of the 45,000 inhabitants of Nevada says that the bill shall not be reported until it provides for an addition of 15 per cent. to the sugar duties.

So the matter stands with respect to the tariff, and Mr. TELLER and one or two other Republican silver Senators say that if the bill shall ever be reported, with or without increased sugar duties, they will move the addition of a free-coinage amendment. Mr. TELLER has thus far been regarded as the most troublesome of these silver Republicans, but we invite attention to the following report, published by the staff correspondent of The Philadelphia Press, on Friday last, of remarks addressed to him by Senator DUBOIS:

"'There will be no more tariff legislation,' said Mr. DUBOIS, 'unless it is accompanied by a free-silver amendment. We have concluded to make the two things inseparable, and neither in this Congress nor in the next shall we allow any tariff bill to pass the Senate until we have the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.'"

Let us look at this "sugar question" which the Republicans are "unwilling to revive." Mr. JONES demands that the proposed increase of 15 per cent. shall be applied to the sugar schedule. If it should thus be applied, what would be the effect? The duties are now 40 per cent. on raw sugar, and on refined 40 per cent. plus ⅛ of a cent a pound, with a further addition of 1-10 of a cent a pound on sugar from bounty-paying countries. In the McKinley tariff the protection for the Sugar Trust was 6-10 of a cent a pound, (the bounty differential included,) or 60 cents per hundredweight. We shall not repeat here the calculations which we have made in the past, showing the difference between the Trust's protection in the McKinley tariff and its protection in the present law. It will suffice to say that the Trust's protection was reduced by the Democratic tariff and to point out that the protection now given was estimated by Mr. ALDRICH, the tariff leader and authority on the Republican side of the Senate, to be "42½ cents as against 60 cents in the law of 1890." This estimate was accepted by the leading Republican journals.

If the sugar duties should be increased by 15 per cent., the Trust's protection would be increased. The fundamental ad valorem rate on both raw and refined would be 46 instead of 40 per cent. This addition would increase the protection afforded by the ad valorem rate, which was estimated by Mr. ALDRICH to be 20 cents per hundred pounds under a rate of 40 per cent. The protective differentials would also be enlarged by nearly 3½ cents per hundred pounds. It is a mistake to suppose that the amount of protection for the Trust would remain unchanged if all the rates should be increased uniformly by 15 per cent.; it would be enlarged in both the ad valorem and the specific duties.

Mr. JONES's proposition is, therefore, that the tariff protection of the Sugar Trust shall be increased, that the sugar revenue shall be enlarged, that consumers shall be required to pay higher prices, and that greater incidental protection shall be given to domestic producers of beet sugar and cane sugar.

The Republicans desire to avoid any discussion about sugar because the insincerity of their attack upon the Democratic sugar schedule would be exposed. They have denounced the Democrats for having granted the protective differential of ⅛ of a cent a pound. They now have an opportunity to cut off this differential in their bill. Can they be induced to do it? They have attacked the Democrats for having imposed the differential of 1-10 of a cent on German sugar—a special tax which caused retaliation in Germany—and they might now remove this differential. Does any one believe they could be persuaded to remove it? But if both these differentials should be reported, either as they stand or with an increase of 15 per cent., how could our Republican friends defend their action? It can easily be seen for what reasons they are "unwilling to revive the sugar question."

But Mr. JONES says they must revive it if they want his vote for the report, and some of his silver associates stand ready to club the bill with a free-coinage amendment whenever it shall come out of committee. And so what the Republicans call "the Emergency Revenue Bill" lies on the table of the Committee on Finance while the "emergency" which the Republicans have manufactured for political use grows old.

THE ENGLISH "CASE."

The London Spectator, which has held as firmly as any paper in the United Kingdom to the essential inerrancy of British diplomacy, has been greatly impressed by the letters of Mr. HENRY NORMAN to The London Chronicle. It quotes the passage from Lord ABERDEEN's letter to the Venezuelan Minister declaring that the posts set by SCHOMBURGK were "not indications of dominion and empire on the part of Great Britain," and adds: "If that dispatch is uncanceled it is final, but we are unable to believe that such an oversight has been committed." But the authenticity of the dispatch has not been denied, and the only defense regarding it officially made is the denial by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN that it was purposely ignored.

Nor is it so incredible that "such an oversight" should occur. The Spectator continues to wring its hands over the fact, referring to the Armenians, "that the last hope of a Christian people" has been "shattered by Mr. CLEVELAND." This is a complete "oversight" of the other fact that The Spectator, a week before Mr. CLEVELAND's message appeared, declared that Great Britain would not act for the Armenians alone and that the other powers would not act with her.

Lord SALISBURY, if the editorial expressions cabled to us this morning be really "inspired," has come to a much more sensible way of thinking than the London press. The publication of Great Britain's "case," together with the amicable professions accompanying it, will promote the friendly adjustment the President has desired.

PUBLIC OPINION AND CONGRESS.

There is a general disposition, and a very natural one, just now to condemn the conduct of Congress in regard to the finances. You hear it wherever you go among the more intelligent business men whose interests compel them to know how legislation affects the prosperity of the country. The Financial Chronicle, in its latest number, has an article very severely condemning the action of the Senate with reference to the new loan. And certainly the course of the two houses, and especially of the so-called upper house, could not well have been more unenlightened or more opposed to what the real needs of the country require. The Representatives, with their Republican majority, made haste to avail themselves of the condition of the Treasury to press to passage, practically without debate, a tariff measure of the most extreme nature, one as utterly indefensible in itself and as opposed to the requirements of the country as the famous, or infamous, McKinley bill itself. To this they added a bond bill which they knew would be defeated in the Senate. The Senate, on the other hand, with a plurality for the Republicans and a majority for no party, organizes its Finance Committee, by an outrageous "deal," so that the free-silver men control it, and proceeds to threaten the country with free coinage.

Obviously the severest condemnation of such proceedings as these is entirely deserved. But ought it to fall solely on the members of the House and Senate alone? It is unfortunately true that the Congress does not represent the best sentiment of the country, and it is probably true that it does not at present represent the opinion of a majority of the people of the United States on the question of the currency. It certainly does not represent the opinion of the business men. But where is the fault? How many of the members of Congress in either branch have been chosen with reference to their views or their probable action in regard to the finances? How many of them have been known to have any definite views on that subject? How many votes have been cast for or against candidates of either party by men of their own or the opposing party because of their financial opinions? These are questions which every business man is bound to consider, and he is bound to answer them with reference to his own course. If the Congress does not represent the majority of the people, it is chosen by the majority of those who take the trouble to vote and to use their influence as to nominations. It must be remembered that Congress, if not a perfect or adequate representative body, is the only one we have, and the only one through which the people's real views and intentions can be embodied in legislation.

Any one who studies the politics of the United States since the settlement of the questions growing out of the war must see that all the financial legislation that has been unsound has been the result of a rivalry between the two parties for the votes or influence of a relatively insignificant faction of inflationists. The passage of the Resumption act in 1875 was the culmination of a fairly definite contest over the currency begun in 1868 by the Democratic "new departure" and the indirect advocacy of the payment of the bonds in paper money—in short, of repudiation. But before that act went into effect on the 1st of January, 1879, two distinctly evil changes were made in the policy of the Government. One was the Allison-Bland Silver Coinage act; one was the law forbidding the partial retirement of the greenbacks and directing their reissue. Both were cowardly and in effect corrupt concessions to the inflationist sentiment, and in both of them Republicans and Democrats were alike involved and were alike guilty. The time had come when the momentum of the war feeling was steadily and pretty rapidly dying out. The Republicans had lost the House and had retained the Presidency only after a disputed election settled by purely extra-Constitutional means. It was felt that the two parties were fairly even in strength. The Democrats sought to break the slight advantage of the Republicans, and these sought to retain it by bidding for the inflationist vote. Since then precisely the same tactics have produced precisely the same results. The inflationists, encouraged by the rivalry for their vote and influence, increased their demands. The Sherman act of 1890, in some respects worse even than the Allison-Bland act of 1878, was passed to save President HARRISON from the necessity of vetoing or signing—no one knows which he would have done—an absolute and unlimited free-coinage bill.

Now, what we wish to call to the attention of business men everywhere at this juncture is that these measures would have been impossible had not the leaders of the two parties known that they could rely on the votes of the great body of their followers for the regular candidates. These they were sure of. The doubtful inflationists might be saved or won by such bids as seemed desirable. That explains why so many Democrats and Republicans in Congress to-day misrepresent public opinion on finance. Until public opinion expresses itself definitely and makes sound money the test of fitness for election to Congress, no matter to what party the candidate may belong, it will not get itself represented. This is a state of things that the business men of the country, and they alone, can bring about.

THE FLEET AND THE PORTE.

The story that Admiral BUNCE's fleet may be sent to the Mediterranean in order to make a demonstration against Turkey seems to us altogether improbable. We now have three fine cruisers—the Minneapolis, the San Francisco, and the Marblehead—in the waters of the Levant, and they are as good as a dozen for any purposes that the situation requires or apparently permits.

Our missionaries have been brought down to the coasts under Turkish escort, and no Americans are believed to be in danger where the brutal massacres of Armenians have been going on. We have undoubted claims for compensation for damages done to mission property, but it would be forcing matters to attack the coasts of Asia Minor on the ground that these recently sustained damages are not settled forthwith, especially as the Ottoman Government has a good deal else to think about just now.

Some discourtesies have been received from the Porte in the refusal to us of information about what is going on in Armenia and in not granting exequaturs to two of our Vice Consuls sent thither. But both these proceedings are within Turkey's right. The President spoke of them a month ago to Congress, without intimating that either was a hostile act or that it was other than a part of the Porte's general policy of concealment and seclusion. On the other hand, the President showed that Turkey had exempted one of our schools from taxation, has promised to secure all of them in their rights, including, presumably, the right to indemnity for property destroyed by mobs, and has declared that "our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected." As to repressing the horrible brutalities, that task belongs, as he said, to the treaty powers of Europe.

We can see no immediate need for sending even a single ship, to say nothing of a fleet, to reinforce Admiral SELFRIDGE's command. We see abundant reason, on the other hand, why Admiral BUNCE's fleet should be kept intact and ready for any required service on this side of the ocean, and should be strengthened as much as possible.

LOCAL OPTION BY WARDS.

The Raines "Excise bill" emphasizes the fact that it is to be considered a measure of taxation and not of license by declaring that its short title shall be "The Liquor Tax Law," and yet it proceeds to impose restrictions and requirements upon the liquor traffic which are more onerous than those of the present license system. In belying its title and its pretended purpose it even provides for "local option" by towns and wards.

The absurdity of allowing the people to decide by a vote whether a certain tax shall be levied and collected in their town or ward or not is so obvious that this particular provision discards the pretense and baldly requires the question of local prohibition of liquor selling to be submitted to a vote in every town and city ward in the State at the next election after the passage of the bill. In fact, it requires three questions to be submitted to separate votes: First, whether liquor shall be sold to be drunk on the premises; second, whether it shall be sold for consumption elsewhere, and, third, whether it shall be sold by pharmacists on prescriptions.

If we concede the local-option principle, as applied to all liquor selling, there may be something said in favor of applying it in cities by districts of some kind, but in this city it would be quite absurd to apply it by wards. For many years the ward division has had no meaning for the average citizen, and few residents of the city can tell what ward they live in. No public officers are chosen by wards, and the old division is only used in the appointment of School Trustees and in the tabulating of property for assessment for taxes.

The division was originally made approximately according to population, and it has not been changed except by the addition of new wards as population spread, so that the areas vary widely. The down-town wards, where few people now live, are very small; others on the east side are of moderate extent, but compact and populous, while those up town are of large area and differ widely in population. Local option by wards in this city would be ridiculous, and if it were permitted by districts of any kind and the result should be prohibition anywhere, it would be where the liquor traffic does least harm, while it would tend to increase that traffic where it is most injurious in its consequences.

There is no provision in the bill for local option on the Sunday selling question—the only question upon which it has been asked for. On the contrary, it makes Sunday prohibition more rigid by declaring it unlawful on that day to "have open or unlocked any door of entrance" to the place "where any liquors are sold or kept for sale," or to have "any curtain or screen or blinds that obstruct the view" of the premises from the outside. In short, this "tax law" puts more requirements and restrictions upon the liquor traffic than any license system that ever existed in this State.

PHILADELPHIA NEEDS REFORM.

The Senatorial committee which has been making an inquiry concerning the methods and practices of the police force in Philadelphia is now encountering some formidable obstacles. We published some time ago a summary of the shocking testimony taken during the first two or three days of the inquiry. Since that time there has been taken much other testimony of the same kind, confirming the earlier statements and even disclosing conditions worse than those revealed by the early witnesses. On the whole, the condition of affairs in Philadelphia is shown to be at least as bad as that which was revealed in this city by the Lexow committee's inquiry, and in some respects it is worse than that.

Some days ago it became known that witnesses were intimidated, and the committee was constrained to encourage them by published warnings. Now some of the newspapers are protesting in double-leaded articles against the continuance of the investigation. We are told that it is "an assault upon Philadelphia"; that the inquiry is "a mill of perjured slander" operated "purely for political purposes"; that the city's "welfare is blackened" and its business interests are injured by what has been brought out; that, in short, the testimony is nothing but a mass of lies given to the public by a "partisan" committee. But Philadelphia is a Republican city, Pennsylvania is a Republican State, and the committee was created and instructed by a Republican Legislature. Its activity and zeal cannot be regarded as "partisan," in the ordinary meaning of the word. The testimony, as we have read it, does not warrant such denunciation of the committee to which it has been submitted. It does call loudly for the institution of reforms.

MILITIA HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Among the most timely and useful of the suggestions in Adjt. Gen. MCALPIN's recent report is that, since the regular artillery is inadequate even to man the coast defenses as they are now, and still less as they ought to be and will be, it is the part of prudence for the State to raise at least one heavy artillery regiment of National Guard, to aid in manning those of New-York Harbor.

There is some hope that Congress will moderately increase the enlisted strength of the army at this session, but the artillery is likely to receive only a minor portion of such an increase if granted. Good authority represents that the entire force of that arm would not be enough, in time of war, for the projected defenses of New-York alone, if all concentrated here, and of course there are many other ports that demand a share of its attention. Accordingly, no prospective increase of the army would be adequate for manning the local forts in a sudden exigency of war.

It has sometimes been proposed to drill portions of the National Guard at the heavy guns; and some years ago an experiment of this kind was made with the Twelfth Regiment of this city. But modern artillery work requires strict devotion to it for the best success, and, besides, the present infantry force of the State is not too large for existing needs. The experience of the Naval Reserves shows the value of raising special bodies of the State Militia for the performance of special work, and the effectiveness of a trained body of gunners, accustomed for years to handle the ordinance in our forts, over National Guardsmen not so drilled, cannot be doubted.

It may be said that it is the business of the General Government to provide for the defense of the coasts, not only with forts and guns, but with artillerymen. But that argument did not prevent the seaboard States from raising their own naval militia, although naval defenses are no less the care, primarily, of Congress. It is precisely because our general policy is against maintaining a very large army that the States gladly supplement the regular establishment with their own troops.

When we consider the enormous amount of property belonging to citizens of the State within reach of the guns of a hostile fleet, unless that fleet is kept away by proper coast defenses, the duty of the State becomes manifest. As Gen. MCALPIN puts the case, it is simply the part of prudence to see that a force of citizen soldiers is ready to help the wholly inadequate force of regulars. The actual destruction of property that pays taxes to the State which a successful bombardment would cause would be prodigious, in addition to the loss of life and the general wrecking of industries; and there is even now an absence of that sense of reasonable security which the State is bound to assure, as far as possible, to its people.

Besides, there is no duty now devolving upon the National Guard, whether of executing the laws, quelling riots, preserving the peace, or what not, which heavy artillerymen could not be called upon to perform. They have infantry as well as artillery arms and drill, and would be in every respect a gain to the State's effective force. The War Department has repeatedly expressed its desire that this form of garrison reserves should be undertaken, and we may be sure that the very heartiest co-operation for instruction and practice would be furnished by the army. With New-York leading off in the project, we might fairly expect other seaboard States to follow.

It is somewhat amusing to notice that the German press, in discussing the Transvaal situation, speak of the Boers as "our kinsmen," who should be protected against the aggressions of "strangers"; that is, of the British. As a matter of fact, such relationship as exists is between the Dutch and the English, not between the Dutch and the Germans. Both in blood and language the Berliner is much more of a "stranger" to the Boer than is the native resident of Mid Lothian or Sussex. There are lots of good ethnologists in Germany. They ought to give the editors a hint that they cannot effectively cover their hatred of England with a veil of sentiment in any such way as this.

Without pretending to know just what objection the Colonial Dames have to BEN FRANKLIN, we are inclined to ascribe their hostility to his assertion that "all cats are gray in the dark." This aphorism—like most of those on which the old Philistine's fame is based—has no foundation whatsoever in fact. Black cats, for instance, are not gray in the dark, but blacker than ever, even to the point of disappearing entirely. Not only is the expression false from the standpoint of observation and natural history, but it was not original with FRANKLIN. He stole it in France and then passed it off for his own. Now he's getting punished for the crime. It's all right. Nothing undeserved can happen to the memory of a man who advocated early rising as a virtue and violated every principle of common sense and political economy by insisting upon the identity of an earned penny with one that is saved.

To get an energetic and picturesque expression of opinion on the wisdom and propriety of Senator MORGAN's message of congratulation and sympathy to President KRUGER, it is only necessary to interview an American who has tried to do business of any kind in the Transvaal. Such a man invariably begins to leap up and down in great excitement, and to use language striped alternately red and black, the moment anybody mentions the Boer system of government to him.

Most people will say that those two Chicago lawyers who used a revolver in taking from one of their clients the contents of his pocketbook went entirely too far and strained professional etiquette almost to the breaking point. All the facts in the case are not yet at hand, so it would be rash to condemn, or even to criticise, harshly the course adopted by these lights of the Chicago bar. The fact that their client showed a disinclination to give them anything which he had and they wanted, certainly makes out a strong prima-facie case against him. The only doubt is as to the propriety of using a revolver in bringing him to his senses. We are inclined to believe that a light blow just behind the left ear with a pair of brass knuckles would have been quite sufficient, and much more in accord with legal ethics as understood in Cook County.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR.—John W. Doane of Chicago.
—PLAZA.—Norman Williams of Chicago.
—HOFFMAN HOUSE—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.
—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. H. W. Ladd of Rhode Island.
—WALDORF.—Henry Norman of The London Chronicle.
—GRAND UNION—Prof. T. C. Mendenhall of Worcester, Mass.
—BUCKINGHAM—Prof. Charles W. Shields of Princeton College.
—HOLLAND—Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont and A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati.
—MURRAY HILL—Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., and Charles E. Fitch of Rochester.
—PARK AVENUE.—Ex-Congressman John A. Quackenbush of Stillwater, N. Y.; Public Printer Thomas E. Benedict of Washington, and Capt. Robert Hanna, United States Army.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—EBBITT.—Mrs. Shillaber, New-York.
—CORCORAN.—A. J. Allen, New-York.
—NORMANDIE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Coleman, New-York.
—WILLARD'S.—S. S. Dickson, A. E. James, Julia Arthur and maid, T. Leeds Walters, New-York.
—SHOREHAM.—Wallace Macfarlane, Richard Smith Jr., H. Shuego, Mrs. F. R. Jones, Miss Beatrice Jones, H. E. Lanford, W. White, Peter Zucker, New-York.
—ARLINGTON.—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, T. M. Leavitt, James C. Carter, John C. Coleman, Joseph H. Choate, Augustus St. Gaudens A. S. Hutchins, Samuel Meyers, New-York.

Sad Experience of an African Chief.

From The London Truth.

Missionary effort does not seem to have made a very favorable impression upon one Hemuhemu, a native chief in Natal. This autocrat has forbidden the open profession of the Christian faith in his dominions, on the ground that it demoralizes the women, and leads the men to defy his authority. A certain proselyte of the tribe, by name Ngubane, justified the latter part of this theory by bringing action against his sovereign in the High Court, claiming an injunction, as far as I can make out, and damages for the loss of his spiritual consolation and privileges. However, in the interests of Christianity, Mr. Ngubane went to the Court of Appeals, and this time the chief was beaten.

The grounds of the judgment I am not able to state. It may be that the Supreme Court declined to entertain the proposition that Christianity leads to the demoralization of women and the insubordination of men, or it may be that they held that Hemuhemu has no power to interfere with the religious liberty of his subjects, no matter how demoralising the consequences. Hemuhemu seems to have got an idea that the new woman is a part of the Christian faith. Perhaps if his attention were called to some of St. Paul's remarks upon the position of the other sex, he might be reconciled to Christianity yet.

The Gate Where "Poor Joe" Died.

From The London Daily News.

"Tom All Alone's," the dismal graveyard in Russell Court, Drury Lane, immortalized by Dickens in the Poor Joe episode of "Bleak House," is now almost an "open space," owing to the extensive demolitions in the neighborhood. The old dismal passage and steps have gone, and the yard is paved and laid out as a poor children's gymnasium, but the sullen-looking gate with the rust-eaten bars still remains, and is (like the space) in the custody of the London Common Council.

PERSONALS

—Mme. Marie-Louise Marsy was a sociétaire of the Comédie Française. It is an assured artistic situation and an income for life. Napoleon made implacable a provision of the decree, instituting the latter. Marie-Louise Marsy should come to the hospital of Arnelle-les-Bains, and asked that Mlle. Mars Lebaudy was very ill at the infirmary. Mme. Jeanne Bonne, as a sociétaire, was visited by the directors of the Kunstmuseum, and was bought for 50f. by a Mr. Otto Keller. Then the goddess followed exactly the course of action adopted by the real and original Venus centuries ago—she went to Paris to establish her reputation. At Paris, "cleansed from the incrusting dirt which covered it, the picture came out in all the splendor of its beauty, the harmony of outline, and the richness of hue which proclaimed the hand of the master." The experts have unanimously declared it a Venus couchée by Titian, and a rich American of Chicago, Mr. Philip Armour, has offered 200,000f. for this once-despised Frau-person. to him. She could not go to him without resigning from the Comédie Française, and she could not resign from the Comédie Française without risking all her ambitious projects—she was one of M. Claretie's most ambitious collaborators—so, with feminine logic, which is always enchanting, she resigned from the Comédie Française. Max Lebaudy died, and his will had not been made in her favor. He was not so destitute of devoted friends as people thought, even among the companions of his wild dissipation. To Mlle. Liane de Pougy he had given many checks, signed in blank, but she has returned them all to his parents, unused.

—Rude, when he returned from Belgium, received an order from Thiers for the four bas-reliefs of the Arc de Triomphe. He said that he had not the time, and his wife said to him, "People will think that you are incapable of doing an important work." She posed for the head of Victory, and the bas-relief which he made of it—her living portrait—brought an income of 1,200 francs. "We are rich!" he exclaimed. The Museum of Dijon gave him an order for a statue of Love, and paid 40,000 francs. "Since we have enough to live, with our income of 1,200 francs, will you consent to buy marble with the 40,000 francs, so that I may make the statue of Hebe?" She consented. When he died he left to his wife 60,000 francs.

—Vigeant is a great fencing master, and he has written a charming little book on the "Duels de Maitres d'Armes." His predecessor, Grisier, having been praised by Edmond About in a newspaper article, called on that author to say, "I am at your service, if you ever need me for a duel." About replied, "Write on your photograph my name and that I am your pupil, and I shall not need your services often." Grisier did as About wished, and About, passing for a great fencer, had no duels.

—Jules Simon, eighty-two years old this month, says that the most exciting moment of his life was when he was trying to obtain a concession on tariff from a foreign diplomat with whom President Grévy was playing billiards. He whispered to Grévy to lose the game, but Grévy insisted on playing to win, and relented only when he observed that his Minister was in anguish.

—Count Leon Henckel von Donnersmarck, who died at Weimar recently, was a descendant from the great poet Goethe, by Ottilie von Goethe, whose mother was a Henckel Donnersmarck. The Count was the last representative of the Goethe family. He possessed precious relics of the poet. Among them is a gold laurel crown ornamented with emeralds.

—Krüger, President of the Transvaal Republic, said when he was traveling in Holland in 1886: "You may protect yourself against the cold air with weather strips, but there is no protection against British infiltration."

—Sir Augustus Harris has decided that hereafter, in no pantomime presented at the Drury Lane Theatre, shall a female rôle be played by a man.

—Ameer Abdur Rahman has determined to introduce an electric lighting system at Cabul, and electric motors in his factories.

—Tufektchieff, the murderer of Stambuloff, is presiding over a Congress on the reform of Macedonia.

—"While they are talking, the Prince of Wales's eyelids and the Khédive's left leg beat time."

Discovery of a New Titian.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A puritanical policeman at Berne has rendered a service to posterity. In a second-hand furniture shop in one of those mediaeval and mysterious arcaded streets that slope toward the Aarbrücke, the gendarme observed an obscure canvas, and through the crust of dirt and smoke which had gathered on it he was just able to make out that it was a nude. "A pagan, I am sorry to say," as Mr. Pecksniff once remarked. It was a recumbent woman's figure; her head rested on her right arm, and above her hovered a Cupid. Venus and Cupid were at once impounded by the serious-minded gendarme, with the remark that the State did not allow Frau-persons to be exhibited without clothing in the open street.

The Frau-person attracted attention, she was visited by the directors of the Kunstmuseum, and was bought for 50f. by a Mr. Otto Keller. Then the goddess followed exactly the course of action adopted by the real and original Venus centuries ago—she went to Paris to establish her reputation. At Paris, "cleansed from the incrusting dirt which covered it, the picture came out in all the splendor of its beauty, the harmony of outline, and the richness of hue which proclaimed the hand of the master." The experts have unanimously declared it a Venus couchée by Titian, and a rich American of Chicago, Mr. Philip Armour, has offered 200,000f. for this once-despised Frau-person.

Hungary's Millennial.

From The London Daily News.

In Hungary the new year begins in the sign of the millennium, which every single Hungarian means to celebrate with as much pomp as possible. Legend and research have united to fix the year 896 after Christ as that in which the Hungarian State was founded. No doubt the conquest by the Magyars under Arpad took place at a much earlier date, but it has been shown that in 896 the Magyars reached the fertile plain between the Danube and the Theiss, which has remained the home of the unadulterated Hungarian element up to this day. What Hungary is going to celebrate is its existence of a thousand years as a State, and the clergy take pare in the general rejoicings, knowing of what importance is was to the Church that the Hungarians a century later sided with the Western Church in the great dispute. The Government is anxious to mirror the whole history of the Hungarian State and to show its people the slow development of the wild Magyars into a nation of free men, open to all progress, such as are the Hungarians of to-day.

First Editions Went Cheap.

From The London World.

There seems to have been a "slump" in the market for the publications of those "younger poets" in whose favor there has been such a prodigious log-rolling during the last few years. There have lately been some sales at Sotheby's in which large paper copies, first editions, and limited and privately printed editions of the works of the leading modern poets were offered; but they have realized wretched prices, particularly the productions of Norman Gale, William Watson, and Edmund Gosse. A volume of Richard Le Gallienne's "English Poems" (large paper, limited edition, and author's signature,) was purchased for 7s. First editions of R. L. Stevenson's poetical works were by no means in brisk demand, and eight volumes of Sir Edwin Arnold's poems realized 12s. Even the first editions of Swinburne realized but poor prices, except a copy of his plays of "Rosamond" and the "Queen Mother," for which £9 was paid.

Old Wines at High Prices.

From The Westminster Gazette.

There does not seem to be much "depression" in the market for vintage wines. Some celebrated private cellars were sold the other day at Bristol, and remarkably high prices were obtained for 148 lots. Pale sherry (Bristol cream) realized £7 per dozen, and 95s. was the price per dozen of the sherry known as Bristol milk. Port of 1847 went at 152s. per dozen, and Madeira (fifty years in bottle) fetched 92s. Chateau Latour (1864) realized 132s per dozen, and the same price was paid for Lafitte of the same year. Chateau Yquem (1861) realized 134s. per dozen, and some 1862 Johannisberg fetched 6 guineas per dozen. Magnums of champagne, (Orguet, 1874,) went at the rate of £12 per dozen.

Mr. Labouchere Repines.

From The London Truth.

While in America they attach vast importance to the pronouncements of our press, we return the compliment by according the same importance to those of

THE ENGLISH YIELD

Venezuelan Documents to be Published at Once.

ORDERED BY THE CABINET

Salisbury Moved by the Attitude of This Country.

GRATEFUL FOR RECENT KINDNESS

Thinks Americans Have Behaved Well Toward England in Her Present Trouble.

SOMETHING DUE THEM IN RETURN

Great Britain's Appreciation Expressed in a Newspaper Article Inspired by the Government.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—In an editorial article to-morrow, The Standard will say that the communications it publishes relative to the attitude of Germany and the Transvaal, and the publication of the papers on the Venezuelan difficulty, are all authoritative. It adds:

"Urged by friendly public opinion in the United States to place before the world as soon as may be the British case as regards the controversy with Venezuela, the Cabinet on Saturday decided to respond to this amicable invitation by publishing the material documents in its possession bearing thereon.

"Of far more interest to the English people than the problems to be faced in South Africa or the relations of this country with any other power are its relations with the United States, and we gladly take the opportunity of bearing testimony to the magnanimous attitude of the American Nation toward us at a moment when communities less generous thought, apparently, that a favorable opportunity had arisen for adopting toward us a tone of insult if not of menace.

"Instead of taking advantage of the augmentation of our anxieties and the temporary multiplication of our assailants, the American people, with a spirit that does them honor, and which is appreciated by us, have not only abstained from endeavoring to add to our perplexities, but, where they did not actually offer us their sympathy they have maintained an honorable, courteous reserve.

"That is conduct worthy of them, and it has not unnaturally inspired the English Government with a desire to meet our kinsfolk across the Atlantic in a friendly spirit.

"Lord Salisbury, as we announce elsewhere, has decided not to wait for the meeting of Parliament, but will publish, as soon as they can be got ready, all the documents in his possession bearing upon the disputed boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela.

"As we have said, the attitude of the people of the United States during the past week has materially influenced the Prime Minister's decision, just as it has quickened the feeling of friendship entertained by Englishmen for those who speak their tongue and share their literature on the other side of the ocean.

"The maintenance of friendly relations with the United States must always be a consideration of the first importance for Great Britain. We say this to the American people with the absolute candor of deep-seated cordiality."

The foregoing article is leaded throughout, and is evidently inspired by the Government.

EASY WAY FOR ENGLAND.

Henry Norman Suggests a Solution of the Venezuelan Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Henry Norman, the special correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle, sent the following dispatch to his paper before leaving Washington to-day:

"There is a simpler solution of the present difficulty and restoration of cordial relations between England and America than any I have yet suggested. But first I must make one point clear. I observe that the Foreign Office is reported to have confirmed the statement that Canada has not agreed to the Bering Sea arbitration treaty. There must be a misapprehension in England concerning this. I know positively, and assert for the third time, despite any denial, that Canada has agreed. If the Foreign Office has really denied this, then the Foreign Office is unaware of the facts.

"Now, this treaty is about to be returned to the American Government. Why should not Lord Salisbury attach to it a clause providing for the arbitration of all pending questions, and even of all future ones? Besides Venezuela and Canada, there are the Alaska boundary, the Eastern fisheries, and other questions causing discord. If he does this, I am able to state that the Administration will accept with pleasure the treaty so altered.

"This is a method of accomplishing everything with perfect honor and dignity to both parties.

"As I cabled a week ago, an agreement by England direct with Venezuela would be welcomed by the Cabinet, and this is perhaps still the most probable settlement. Therefore, I may add, on authority, that if Lord Salisbury will inform the American Government that he is willing to resume diplomatic negotiations with Venezuela, the Cabinet here will press Venezuela to request England to renew diplomatic relations.

"But this, even if successful, would only be a counter-irritant, and not a radical cure extirpating international discord at its root. It is, therefore, infinitely desirable that Lord Salisbury adopt the former method, which would be equally simple, honorable, and effective.

"It is certain now that he will not attempt to uphold the Schomburgk line without arbitration; so, surely, it would be the best policy to secure everything at once by a master stroke certain of welcome here, and remove all sources of discord with the United States from the horizon of British politics.

"Moreover, Lord Salisbury would be wise to terminate the matter before Brazil demands arbitration of her end of the Schomburgk line, thus adding a new and difficult complication."

GOOD ADVICE TO VENEZUELANS.

The President Warns Them Against Hostile Acts Against England.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A committee consisting of ex-President Beraza of Venezuela, Gen. Uslar, representing the Venezuelan colonists of New-York, and Dr. A. M. Stelldo of Washington, called on the President yesterday and presented him with a bound copy of the resolutions of thanks adopted by the Venezuelan mass meeting held in New-York on Jan. 4. The visit to the President was of an informal character.

Mr. Cleveland expressed his thanks for the tokens of approval presented to him, and then advised his callers that nothing short of a national indignity should lead Venezuela into any hostile demonstration toward England.

The President also urged that the Venezuelans should avoid internal dissension.

A MESSAGE FROM GLADSTONE.

He Telegraphs The London Chronicle that He Believes in Arbitration.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Chronicle, whose dispatches from Washington about the Venezuelan dispute have attracted much attention, telegraphed yesterday to Mr. Gladstone, who is at Biarritz, France, asking:

"Can you, with reference to the pending controversies, reaffirm your agreement with the House of Commons resolution in favor of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain?"

In his reply, which The Chronicle will publish to-morrow, Mr. Gladstone says:

"My opinion on arbitration is unchanged, but I think that I cannot usefully appear in a public discussion at this moment."

DILLON WARNS SALISBURY.

The Irish Party Will Not Sustain Him in His Unjust Position.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—John Dillon, the well-known Irish member of the House of Commons, delivered a speech in this city to-day, in which he championed the cause of the United States in its dispute with Great Britain about the Guiana boundary.

He said that if Lord Salisbury should maintain his present lines there would be a terrible crisis, but if it was proposed to drag the two countries into war on grounds appearing to be grossly unjust, the Irish party would be heard from on the floor of the House of Commons.

Proposes a European Arbitrator.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily News to-morrow will say that Lord Salisbury has refused to agree to arbitration of the Guiana boundary dispute on the terms proposed by Venezuela, and also has declined to recognize the request of the United States to trace a boundary, but if the American commission shal define what, in its opinion, the terms should be, and if a European power will act as arbitrator, all interests would be satisfied.

BARK JANET COWAN WRECKED

Three of the Crew Drowned, Four Frozen to Death—Fate of Five Others Uncertain.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Jan. 12.—The British bark Janet Cowan, Capt. Thompson, bound from Cape Town, South Africa, to Vancouver, B. C., was wrecked Dec. 31, near Carmanah, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The second mate and two sailors jumped overboard when the vessel struck upon the rocks and were drowned, and the skipper and three of his crew were frozen to death while endeavoring to find shelter on the rocky shore.

The Janet Cowan was a Clyde built vessel, owned by Shackle & Co., valued at $127,000. She left Cape Town Sept. 11, for Vancouver, under charter to load lumber for a South African port.

A succession of adverse winds forced the unfortunate ship toward the dreaded west coast of Vancouver Island, and, despite all efforts on the part of the crew, she struck a reef about twelve miles west of Carmanah Lighthouse, on the night of Dec. 31.

As soon as it became apparent that the ship was doomed, the men set about to reach the shore, an extremely difficult task on account of the terrible surf, but finally, after several attempts, a sailor named Chamberlain succeeded in swimming ashore with a rope, and later on a breeches buoy was rigged, upon which the remainder of the crew reached the shore in safety. They were almost entirely nude, and badly frozen.

The landing was effected at the bottom of a snow-covered cliff, over the top of which lay the only route of escape. A sailor scaled the cliff, and, by means of a rope, his companions followed him to the tableland above. Here a telegraph line was found, and the party divided, half following the wire in either direction.

Those who faced westward soon encountered a river, which barred further progress in that direction. In retracing their steps they followed the line eastward until they discovered Capt Thompson and three sailors frozen stiff and almost covered with snow. Fearing a similiar fate, the famished and half-frozen seamen once more headed for their vessel.

On reaching the cliff, they found the sea much calmer, and, securing a lifeboat which had drifted ashore, the party returned to the ship.

While attempting to prevent traitors from pillaging the Captain's cabin, the first mate fell through a hatchway and broke his leg. After taking from the bark three months' provisions, the men landed on the beach, where for twelve days they suffered in the snow until the arrival of the tug Tyee yesterday morning. The first mate and ten men were brought to this city to-day, and are now in charge of the British Consul. All are more or less frozen.

The remaining five of the crew were on the top of the bluff when the rescue was effected, and either refused to leave or could not understand the signals from the tugboat. A rising storm forced the tug to leave them to their fate, and it is possible that all may perish from exposure. A vessel will be sent to their relief immediately.

Dinner to Mr. McElroy.

A dinner was given last evening at the Murray Hill Hotel by Mr. Thomas L. James to Mr. William H. McElroy, who is about to move from New-York to Rochester to take charge of The Post-Express of that city. The guests of Mr. James, besides Mr. McElroy, were Mrs. Henry G. Pearson, "Commodore" A. Van Santvoord, F. C. Wagoner, A. M. Palmer, John R. Van Wormer, St. Clair McKelway, D. S. Hammond, E. B. Brown, and Edward Cary. A letter of regret was received from Archbishop Corrigan, and another from E. Prentiss Bailey.

The New-Clothes Method of Reform.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Our compliments to that big-hearted Bangorian, Mr. Andrew Perrson, who befriended an urchin hauled before the Police Court for persistent truancy! He told the Judge that if the Court would suspend sentence he would give the boy a new suit of clothes, expressing the opinion that the youngster's shame kept him from school where he would receive the taunts of the better clothed boys. Judge Vose was so much impressed with Mr. Perrson's plea for the boy and his kind offer, that he let the youngster off, to try the new-clothes way of reforming the truant.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—Lee Lewis, aged fourteen years, and his brother Joseph, aged twelve, were killed while playing with a small wire which became fastened to an electric light wire. The elder boy was the first to receive the shock, and when his brother ran to his assistance and endeavored to pull the body from the wire he also received a shock which resulted in almost instant death.

NEWBURG, Jan. 12.—J. K. Bush Brown offers to give the City of Newburg a duplicate of the George Clinton statue in the Capitol at Albany, which was made by Mr. Brown's uncle, Henry K. Brown. Mr. Brown stipulates that the city must pay for mounting and placing.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 12.—A freight train in Rutherford County struck a carriage, in which Mrs. Kanipe of Old Fort and her two daughters. Mrs. Kanipe and the elder daughter, aged sixteen, were killed.

The Other View of It.

From The Washington Times.

"Caesar had his Brutus!" exclaimed the young orator, and as he paused to note the effect of his words a voice from the gallery replied: "Well, boss, yer may be right, but it allurs kinder struck me dat Brutus had Caesar."

ARMENIAN HOMES BURNED

Nearly 200 Towns and Villages Destroyed in Two Provinces.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WERE SLAIN

Figures on the Destructive Work of the Turks—The Sultan Receives Two Foreign Ambassadors.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Constantinople representative of The United Press, telegraphing under date of yesterday, says that more complete tables of the persons killed and property destroyed in the provinces of Harpoot and Diarbekir show that 176 towns and villages, containing 8,050 Armenian houses, were burned.

The Armenians in these towns and villages numbered 92,000, and of these 15,845 were killed. This excludes the uncertain reports of killings.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, estimates the total number of Armenians killed in Anatolia at 50,000.

It is stated that the French Government, through the influence of Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, will agree to surrender to the Sultan Turkish subjects in France who are wanted by the Porte.

Baron von Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, and Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador, had private audiences with the Sultan Friday.

The Government is trying to force the resignation of the Armenian Patriarch, and is compelling Armenians to sign papers expressing dissatisfaction with him.

The new Consuls for interior points have not left Aleppo yet.

THE KAISER'S FAMILY ROW.

Berlin Still Talking About the Quarrel with Prince Frederick.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The quarrel between the Kaiser and Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, husband of the Empress's sister, over the Prince's harsh treatment of his wife after her recent accident in breaking through the ice while skating near Glenicke Castle, Potsdam, is still the absorbing topic of discussion in society. The Prince's period of arrest and confinement in a room in the castle is over, but the feud between him and the Emperor is not terminated by any means. Prince Frederick Leopold has not yet resumed his military service, and it is now recalled how the Emperor publicly rebuked him for mistakes which he made in the military manoeuvres around Bornstedt.

When the Princess broke through the ice while skating on Glenicke Lake and came near drowning, the Empress called at Glenicke Castle to inquire as to her condition, and the Princess refused to receive her. The Empress nevertheless remained at the castle and sent for the Emperor. The Emperor, upon receiving the summons, at once rode from the new palace to Glenicke Castle, and a furious quarrel ensued between the Kaiser and the Prince, who fiercely resented the Emperor's interference in his private family affairs.

During the period of the Prince's confinement in the fortress of the castle, which lasted two weeks, guards with loaded rifles were placed before every entrance to the castle and all lights were ordered extinguished at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Socialistic malice has seized the occasion to circulate the very worst rumors concerning the quarrel. The Vorwaerts, the principal Socialist organ, is the most conspicuous offender in this respect, and reproduces the report that the Princess, when she was rescued from hte icy waters of the lake, had no skates, nor did her companion, the Baroness Colmar, her lady in waiting, have any. The only inference to be drawn from this fact, the Vorwaerts declares, is that the breaking through the ice was not an accident, but a deliberate attempt on the part of the Princess to commit suicide because of the brutal treatment to which she was subjected constantly by her husband. It is understood that Prince Frederick Leopold will resign from the army and henceforth live in privacy.

The Dance at Mr. de Kay's.

The dance given by Charles de Kay, the United States Consul General here, at his residence Jan. 6, was attended by all of the Embassy and Consular officials except Ambassador Runyon, who remained at home with his family, prior to his going to England.

The great Court reception which was to take place this week has been postponed until Jan. 20, and the Court ball which was to occur Jan. 22 has been abandoned, owing to the death of Prince Alexander and the consequent period of Court mourning.

Turning Misfortune to Profit.

The wife of the absconding lawyer, Fritz Freidmann, is about to utilize the sensation caused by her husband's disappearance with another woman and a large sum of other people's money by appearing as a singer in the Berlin theatre varieties.

Literary Work of Americans.

Mrs. Hoskins, daughter of United States Ambassador Runyon, has completed a society novel entitled "Richard Forrest." The work will appear as a serial in American papers, and a German translation of the story will be published here.

United States Consul General de Kay has finished a poem entitled "Nimrod's Vision," the first part of which has been published. A German translation of the poem is being prepared.

Siemens & Holske, the great electrical firm of Berlin, have obtained a concession to exploit the water falls of San Simon at Tenancingo for the purpose of producing electrical power in the City of Mexico. The power will be transmitted thirty miles.

BOERS WANT A LARGE SUM.

Will Demand £1,000,000 from England Because of the Invasion.

HAMBURG, Jan. 12.—The Hamburgische Correspondent published a semi-official dispatch from Berlin stating that the conditions that the Transvaal Government wishes to impose for the invasion of its territory is the payment of an indemnity of £1,000,000.

The abolition of British suzerainty is not an issue, for the Transvaal has not recognized that suzerainty since 1884. The alleged demand for the abolition of England's rights at Delagoa Bay is untrue.

Among the persons arrested at Johannesburg are J. S. Curtis, an American engineer, and several other Americans, whose names are not given in the dispatches from there.

The Government has obtained a temporary interdict against the transfer of bank balances and real property.

REPULSED THE ABYSSINIANS.

The Italian Soldiers Successfully Defend the Town of Makalle.

ROME, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Massowah, capital of the Italian colony of Erythrea, says that the Abyssinians made three attacks on the town of Makalle on Friday last. The Abyssinians had cannons and used them against the town, but they were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Italians lost five killed and twenty wounded. After their defeat the Abyssinians intrenched themselves on the neighboring heights in such positions as to enable them to prevent the garrison at Makalle from drawing water.

The fortress has reserves of water that will last until the end of January. The garrison is in good spirits. Reinforcements continue to arrive at Adigrat.

ONLY A MATTER OF SURVEY.

No Dispute Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica About Boundaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The alleged cable dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, recently published in a New-York newspaper that President Barrios of Guatemala would arbitrate a boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is wide of the truth.

A controversy over the boundary line between the two countries at one time existed, but it was settled definitely and finally by the award of President Harrison, as arbitrator, several years ago, and it would be considered in Central America an insult to the Government of the United States to attempt to reopen it.

The true boundary line determined by the award, however, has not been marked by monuments or any of the similar methods usually adopted by adjoining countries, though Costa Rica has maintained a commission in the field for over a year making a careful survey of the line, but Nicaragua, though specifically bound by treaty to form a similar commission to co-operate with that of Costa Rica, never met this requirement. In this respect alone can it be said that a boundary-line dispute exists to-day among Central American republics.

Prince Henry Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The War Office announces that Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice, who is attached to the Ashantee expedition, has arrived at Prahsu. He was taken sick shortly after the expedition left Cape Coast Castle, and his condition has since become worse.

Steamer Cephalonia Afloat.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Cunard Line steamer Cephalonia, which struck a rock off the South Stack while bound from Boston for Liverpool, and was subsequently beached at the upper end of New Harbor, near Holyhead, was got afloat this morning by means of pontoons and tugs.

Mr. Gladstone Is Grateful.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—Mr. Gladstone has written to the press from Biarritz, France, expressing his grateful thanks to all those persons who congratulated him on the recent occasion of the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth.

Naphtha Springs in the Caucasus.

ODESSA, Jan. 12.—Three new naphtha springs, yielding 60,000, 78,000, and 82,000 poods daily have been discovered in the Caucasus, near the Caspian Sea. The springs are in a chasm 444 feet deep.

Ashantee Expedition Advancing.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Jan. 12.—The Ashantee expedition has reached a point within twenty-eight miles of Coomasie, the capital of Ashantee. The final advance on that place will be made to-morrow.

Italian Parliament Prorogued.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The Government has prorogued Parliament until the end of February.

EIGHTH SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT

Lloyd D'Aubigne Makes His Debut—Applause for Plancon, Maurel, and Mmes. Saville and Beeth.

The concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was greatly enjoyed by a large audience, which insisted upon so many encores that it was after 11 o'clock when the last number was sung. Among the soloists were some who stand in high favor with the habitués of the house. Lloyd D'Aubigne, one of the latest adjuncts to Abbey & Grau's long list of artists, made his first appearance with this company here.

The programme was well selected, and was rendered by Mmes. Saville, Bauermeister, and Lola Beeth, and Plançon, Wallnoefer, D'Aubigne, and Mauvel, and the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, under the direction of Anton Seidl. Several of the solos were conducted by Signor Seppilli, and the piano accompaniments were well played by Amhurst Webber.

The opening number, Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor Overture," was delightfully given. It was played with a verve and beauty of shadings denoting the careful and effective training of Seidl.

Mr. D'Aubigne followed with "Salve Dimora," from "Faust." The débutant gave evidence of much nervousness in the beginning by an overdose of vibrato, but he soon regained repose, and showed his marked advance in the art of singing since he was last heard here with Augustin Daly's company. His high notes are of much strength and good quality. While his intonation was faulty and he occasionally produced nasal tones, he nevertheless showed that he had the natural qualifications for a tenor who, with proper study, would be a valuable member of any operatic company.

Plancon again stirred his auditors to a high pitch and was compelled to give several additional numbers, of which "Les Rameaux" was the most popular. Maurel sang a number of songs with that consummate art which he has at his command, and which is certain to win him favor at each hearing. Mme. Saville's singing of the "Ernani" aria won her numerous recalls, and Lola Beeth's rendition of the aria from "La Juive" was greeted with hearty applause. In fact, each of the soloists was recalled repeatedly after the selections, and the orchestra came in for its share of approbation.

The orchestral numbers which evoked the warmest applause were the Bach "Air" and Handel's "Largo." Both were charmingly rendered and demonstrated the excellence of the music corps as well as the mastery of the conductor. The final selection was Tschaikowski's "Polacca," which was played with rare virility and precision.

"Les Huguenots" will be presented to-night with the great cast.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Ex-Senator George G. Wright.

George G. Wright, the patriarch of Iowa statesmen, died yesterday at his home in Des Moines. He was seventy-six years old, and was one of the earliest settlers of the State, and has been a member of the State Legislature, the United States Senate, and was Supreme Judge fifteen years and Chief Justice for several others. He was for the last ten years of his life in business in Des Moines as President of the Polk County Savings Bank and of the Security Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. Wright was born in Bloomington, Ind., and was graduated from the Indiana State University in 1839. He removed to Iowa in 1840 and settled in Des Moines in 1865. He served two terms in the Iowa State Senate as a Whig, and when that party died he became a Republican. In 1853 the Whigs, who were in a minority in the Legislature, cast their votes for Mr. Wright for United States Senator, and in 1858 he was elected to the office by the Republicans.

Sister Mary Beota.

Sister Mary Beota, one of the best-known workers in the Catholic Church, died at the convent at Rosebank, S. I., Saturday, of pneumonia. She was head of St. Mary's Academy, at Rosebank, and had for twenty years been Mother Superior of the Holy Cross Academy, in Forty-second Street, this city. She was also Mother Superior of the school connected with St. Peter's Church, in Barclay Street. She was a Sister of Charity for forty years. She came to this country from County Cork, Ireland, where she was born, and soon after her arrival entered the academy at Mount St. Vincent. The funeral will take place to-day, the services being held in St. Mary's Church, at Rosebank.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Charles Rice, a prominent member of St. Bartholomew's Church, this city, died Friday at his home on Luddington Road, Montrose, of apoplexy. He was born in Athol, Mass., in 1816 and for many years had been engaged in the straw hat business in Washington Street, this city. A wife and one daughter survive him.

—John A. Bagley of 45 East Twenty-eighth Street, a prominent civil engineer, died at the Roosevelt Hospital Saturday. He was stricken with apoplexy last Monday at 225 West Thirty-seventh Street, while arranging for the funeral of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Allen Carey. Mr. Bagley was sixty-two years old.

—John P. Bennett of Williamson, N. Y., died yesterday, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Bennett served twice as Assemblyman, twice as Sheriff of Wayne, and for many years was Supervisor of Wayne County.

—Moses How of Hamhill, Mass., died yesterday, aged seventy-six years. He was a wealthy shoe manufacturer. He was Mayor of Hamhill in 1882 and 1883, and later a member of the Executive Council.

—John E. Bassett, head of the John E. Bassett Hardware Company of New-Haven, Conn., is dead. He was sixty-seven years old. Malarial fever caused his death.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.

—9:35 A. M.—64 William Street; Germania Fire Insurance Company; damage, $200.

—12:16 P. M.—428 Second Avenue; Eames & Co.; no damage.

—2:20 P. M.—164 Eldridge Street; Peter Reidenbach and others; damage, $500.

—2:30 P. M.—Pier 38 East River; no damage.

—5:33 P. M.—18 Bleecker Street; Sadie Chase; damage, trifling.

—6:28 P. M.—1,743 Avenue A; C. H. Austin; damage, $500.

—7:00 P. M.—302 East One Hundred and Second Street; August Nedrick; damage, $50.

WHIPPED THE SPANIARDS

Several Victories Gained by the Cubans in December.

THE INSURGENTS GROWING BOLDER

Arms and Ammunition Captured—Sugar Planters Between Two Fires—Threatened by Both Sides.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 4.—The guerrillas of Col. Tejeda and the Battalion Constitucion, 1,200 men in all, had a bloody engagement with Cuban Leaders Brigadier Cebreco and Col. Pancho Sanchez, with 500 men, in Loma de los Ciegos and in San Prudencio Dec. 26. The Spanish troops commenced the attack with such a hurried and continuous firing from different directions that the insurgents abandoned the first-mentioned place and took position in San Prudencio, after inflicting some losses to the troops. Col. Tejeda, after giving some rest to the soldiers, again attacked the Cubans in their new position.

A terrible fight ensued. When the Spaniards were about half way up the mountain they began to show signs of weakening in consequence of the constant and deadly fire of the Cubans. Col. Tejeda then ordered an attack with the bayonet, whereupon the insurgents suddenly attacked the guerrillas with machetes. The guerrillas fled and left the Battalion Constitucion alone in the field. Col. Tejeda being unable to rally the dispersed guerrillas had to retire with his wounded. In this engagement Dr. Gomez, four officers, and fifteen soldiers on the Spanish side were killed, and Commander Punet, seven officers, and forty soldiers wounded. Of the Cubans, six were killed and fifteen wounded. The insurgents captured several horses, three mules laden with ammunition, many weapons, and a large box of medicines.

Another encounter took place lately in La Tontina between Spanish Col. Sandoval and Cuban Leaders Ruen and Dominguez. After a short but hard fight Dominguez defeated the Spanish column. The troops had nine killed and thirty wounded. The Cubans captured ten mules laden with ammunition and medicines.

A terrible crime was committed near Manzanillo Dec. 24 by the Spanish guerrillas commanded by Col. Lolo Benitez, a bandit whom Martinez Campos took out from the prison where he was serving a term for crimes and raised to the rank of Colonel of the Spanish Army. Benitez is a Cuban by birth. He went from Manzanillo Dec. 24 with sixty guerrillas, with the object of inspecting the surroundings of the city. In the middle of the night he and his men arrived at a country seat called San Francisco, where there were about twenty-five persons celebrating Christmas Eve, the majority of them women and children. The guerrillas went to the front of the house, fired a volley at it, and then entered, machetes in hand, killing an old man, the owner of the place; two other men, two women, and two children, and wounding four men, three women, and four children. Lolo Benitez took three men with him to Manzanillo as prisoners, saying that he had dispersed a party of rebels.

A Spanish column, 500 strong, under Col. Ochoa, left Mayari Dec. 24 to carry a convoy of provisions and ammunition to the detachment of troops stationed in La Juliana. On their way they were met by Cuban Leader Matias Vega, with 900 men. The insurgents attacked the convoy and captured forty mules laden with provisions and ten with ammunition. The troops retreated to Mayari, having eight killed and thirty-seven wounded. The Cubans had three killed and fourteen wounded. The Cubans also captured eight prisoners.

The Spanish column of Cols. Rodon and Pablos, 1,100 men, left Tignani Dec. 28 by different roads, with the object of meeting in Manacahueca and continuing together to the Venta de Casanova to fortify it and to place there a garrison. The insurgents, under Col. Lora, and men from the brigade of Cambute, who had learned of the plan of the Spaniards, took up positions in Manacahueca ahead of the troops. Cuban Commander Abad Reyes, with 100 infantry and 20 cavalry, began a fire at Rodon's column, who, trusting in Col. Pablos's arrival, entered the trap which the Cubans had prepared for them. They were fired upon from all sides, and afterward a charge was made with machetes which scattered the troops.

The forces of the Spanish Colonel, Pablos, arrived too late to be of service. More than 100 rifles and 20 mules laden with ammunition were left in the hands of the Cubans. Three Spanish officers and 39 soldiers were killed, and 5 officers and 90 soldiers wounded.

Lieut. Gen. Pando has issued an order threatening to court-martial all owners of sugar estates if they do not grind the cane on their plantations. Of course, some planters, fearing that Pando would carry out his threats, tried to comply with the order, but the very day the order was published all the cane fields of those who were grinding were set on fire, and of course they had to stop. José Maceo and Rabi have notified the planters that if they attempt to grind again, not only the cane will be burned, but their houses and machinery, too. Gen. Pando has particular interest in the grinding in Guantanamo, because his wife, who belongs to that city, has a sugar estate there.

Marshal Martinez Campos sent an order by cable last night to the authorities here to send him immediately 1,500 men for Batabano. It is said so many men cannot be spared, as there are many Cubans around the city awaiting a chance to pay a visit to Santiago.

The arrest of persons on suspicion continues in all this district. Some persons are taken in the middle of the night and shot; others are sent to Africa.

A detachment composed of a Sergeant and 20 soldiers, who were on duty in the suburbs of the city joined the Cubans last night, with their arms and ammunition.

FLEEING FROM THE ISLAND.

Residents of Cuba Leaving Their Homes in Large Numbers.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 12.—The steamship Olivette brought from Havana to-night over 100 passengers, who report that all residents of the Island of Cuba who are able are leaving. Farms are being deserted and all of the large business houses outside of Havana are closed.

There was great excitement in Havana yesterday over the arrest of Solane, Chief of Police. A mob assembled and wanted him shot, but the officials protected him and sent him to-day as a prisoner to Spain.

It is reported also that Martinez Campos is making strenuous efforts to surround the insurgents, so that they will be unable to retreat. Thousands of Spanish troops from adjacent ports have been recalled to Havana and at once sent out in the country.

CUBANS GOING WESTWARD.

The Government Massing Troops in Gomez's Rear.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—Gomez and Maceo are still moving to the westward. They have joined Delgado's force, near San Cristobal. Few insurgents remain in the province of Havana. The town of Cayajabos, twenty-five miles from there, was burned yesterday. There was enormous destruction of towns and plantations in this part of the island last week. The city of Havana is undisturbed and unalarmed. Little excitement prevails except among the Cubans.

The steamer Villaverde arrived to-day loaded with troops from Manzanillo. The Government is massing its forces in the rear of Gomez. It is reported that José Maceo has left Santiago and is moving west to aid Gomez.

EXPECTS TO CRUSH INSURGENTS.

Claim Made by Spain's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Under date of to-day the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs cabled from Madrid to Minister Dupuy de Lome as follows:

As a consequence of the engagements of the previous days the main body of the insurgents in Cuba has divided in several bands and cannot retreat. Followed by the loyal forces, Maceo has taken to the north and Gomez to the south of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

The Commander in Chief of the Spanish Army, in a telegram from Havana received in Madrid early this morning, says that the columns of Col. Girvio and Gen. Alberoa, having learned the position of Gomez, made a night march of fifteen miles and succeeded in reaching the rear guard of the insurgents. An engagement followed, in which the enemy must have suffered, judging by the dead horses left after their retreat. Maximo Gomez is closely followed, and so is Maceo.

In the rest of the island there is nothing new occurring, save occasional destructions of railroads and other outrages by local bands of small importance, proving that the insurrection has forces only where the leaders are. The fact that the principal chiefs are in Pinar del Rio makes easier the accomplishment of success.

The Spanish Minister emphatically declares that the telegrams relating to the capture of San Cristobal, Bahia Honda, and other towns, and the landing of Calixto Garcia, are false.

NEW-YORK MAN ARRESTED.

C. A. Soloman Suspected of Being in League with Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA Jan. 12.—Charles A. Soloman, who claimed that he was a correspondent of The Journal of New-York, was arrested here to-day on the arrival of the steamer Seneca, on which he had travelled from New-York.

The authorities had been notified of his departure, and of the fact that he was suspected of being in league with the insurgents.

It is supposed that compromising letters were found in his possession. He was lodged in jail, and the officials refuse to allow any one to have communication with him.

Help for the Insurgents.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 12.—News from Wilmington gives particulars of the removal of all the military stores from the alleged filibustering steamer Commodore. They were, it is said, placed on board a schooner from the Bahamas, which had brought fruit, and which sailed the day before Christmas, apparently only in ballast, and which went directly to Cuba. The steamer Commodore will be sold.

Gomez Said to Have Been Beaten.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to El Liberal from Havana says that Gens. Allecoa and Galvio have defeated Maximo Gomez's force at Mirona with heavy loss.

SPORTSMEN GOING FOR GRIZZLY BEAR

A Companion Tells How He Ran upon One by Accident.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal, Dec. 26.

Wilton E. Eldridge of Washington, accompanied by Malcolm Richards, Theodore Mack, and George Redfern, of New-York, went West this morning with W. M. Cross of Minneapolis, with the intention of spending a month in hunting on the Pacific coast. Mr. Eldridge is connected with the Customs Department, and he is an enthusiastic sportsman, being credited with possession of the finest collection of mounted heads in the country. He was in the West twice with Theodore Roosevelt, and is mentioned by that gentleman in some of his hunting articles as one of the coolest men in a tight place that ever walked out with a rifle over his arm.

"It is a queer time of the year to go hunting," said Mr. Eldridge, this morning, "but the fact of the matter is that my friends are going to start on a tour of the world from Vancouver when we arrive there, and I proposed to them that we should have a little sport in the Rockies en route. A number of people will tell you that it is impracticable to hunt in the mountains at this time of the year, but the best sport I ever had in my life was in December, and, barring the possibility of very cold weather, I don't see why we should not have as good luck now. Of course there are a good many varieties of game that cannot be killed at this season of the year, but Redfern has the craze to kill a grizzly, and if he succeeds I shall have had all the satisfaction I want out of the trip.

"Two years ago, when I was out in the vicinity of Field, British Columbia, I had an adventure with a pair of grizzly bears that came very near to turning my hair gray. We had a guide that lived at Anthracite—a fellow who knew all about bears and where to find them. He told me when we started that he did not expect to have much luck after bears that year, as they had been very scarce, and he scarcely knew where to look for them. At the same time I thought our chances were better with him than with any one else; so out we went. It snowed at a great rate for two days after we got started, and it is certain that if it had not been for the guide we never should have got back to camp. Several times we got into cañons where everything about us, above and beneath, was white. It was impossible for an ordinary man to tell anything about direction, but Martin has eyes all over him. He brought us out in great style, and, we struck home when I supposed we were still ten miles away from it.

"It was in one of these cañons that we ran across the bear. I had been going lame for ten miles or so, and was rather behind the rest of the party, when, climbing up a rather steep bit of rise, I slipped and fell. The fall must have carried me about twenty yards down a smooth, rocky surface, and I brought up at the bottom in a veritable bear's nest. There was a hollow under the rock, and a big bear came out from under it. A regular path ran from the front of the cave down the mountain, and the only reason we missed it was that we had made a detour to avoid a big crevasse. When I saw the bear I supposed he would come for me at once, but instead of that, after taking one look at me, he went kiting off down hill at a great rate. I took one shot at him and missed, and then found that my magazine was empty. Somebody had been using my rifle. I believe if the bear had been coming toward me I should have been clawed all to pieces before I could reload. I began poking cartridges into the rifle, one at a time, and letting them go, but it did not seem to me that I hit the bear. Just at that moment I heard a great scattering behind me, and saw Martin, our guide, sliding down that slope, with rifle at the ready. He is the best snap shot I ever saw, that fellow. He took two cracks at the bear, on the fly, it seemed to me, and rolled him over.

"We waited there over four hours for the other bear, which Martin had decided by tracks, was not far away. It was no use that day, and we had to go home with one to our credit. The next day we went back, and I had the satisfaction of killing the old woman with one shot from my 45-90. Both of them were enormous animals. Here is a claw from the mate on my watch chain."

A Watch Night Incident.

From The London Telegraph.

A particularly fine and almost sultry night enabled large congregations to assemble last night in those places of worship at which watch night services had been arranged. Those of the Wesleyans who claim this form of devotion to be specially their own were characterized by all their early earnestness, but even these were occasionally interrupted by ludicrous incidents.

During the progress of the service at a famous chapel adjacent to the River Thames a drunken man entered just before midnight, and, as he was somewhat restless, a worthy doctor of divinity, and head of one of the training colleges, who was present, went to his side and motioned him to be still, whereupon the inebriate, turning to him, bleeoughed aloud: "Glad to see you here; don't often see you in such places!"

Another Arrest in the Rodriguez Case.

George Jones, nineteen years old, of 202 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, was arrested last night as a witness in the homicide case of Henry Rodriguez, who was killed in a prize fight on the night of Jan. 8. Jones was second for Rodriguez's opponent, and was one of the boys who took Rodriguez home.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 12.—Griffin Block, on Pleasant Street, a brick building of three stories, occupied by James W. Watson, millinery and dry goods dealers; Porter, Rogers & Co., clothiers; the offices of E. Griffin and W. R. Usher; L. Griffin, dealer in electrical appliances; Dr. S. E. Emery, dentist; G. B. Hayes, broker, and Veteran Hall, was damaged by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12.—An incendiary fire this morning destroyed the millinery stock of J. Y. Bassett, and the drug store of W. R. Martin, on Main Street. A falling wall damaged the stock of shoes in the store of George R. Whitehurst, and the stock of carpets in the store

ATHLETICS AT PRINCETON

Promising Outlook for a Good Team of Tigers This Year.

MEN ON WHOM NASSAU WILL DEPEND

Dual League Games with Yale and Columbia — In Favor of an Intercollegiate Cycle Tourney.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The recent action of the Princeton Track Athletic Association management in scheduling the usual annual dual track and field games with Columbia, and the prospect of a similar dual league with Yale, has brought prominently before the student body the general question of track athletics, and there is considerable talk about the campus and in the dormitories concerning Princeton's chances of regaining her old position in this branch of sport, from which she has fallen during the past two years. The collapse of Princeton's hopes for a creditable showing in last year's Mott Haven games, coming upon the poor showing of the previous season, was a severe blow to track athletics at Princeton, and there were those who advocated a withdrawal from the intercollegiate league unless something could be done to send out a team that would be a credit to the college. It was argued that in a branch of sport where numbers counted for so much, "The Tigers" could not hope to win against universities whose numbers were double the figures shown in the catalogue of Old Nassau.

Better counsel has prevailed, however, and while all this talk is going on Manager Turner and Capt. Garrett are going forward with the work of getting out a team for the coming season. In spite of past failures, they maintain that the prospects are brighter than they have been for several seasons.

Through the beneficence of a friend of the track association a considerable sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the management for the purpose of constructing a 220-yard straightaway course. This will be completed as soon as the weather permits, and will furnish the Princeton runners with one of the best cinder paths in the country. The large south room of the 'Varsity fieldhouse will be given over to the track team for training quarters, an extra large number of men will be taken to the training table at the Osborn Clubhouse, and every effort will be put forth to get out the best material the college affords to try for the team. No general call for candidates has yet been issued, but Capt. Garrett has already collected a considerable number of the more promising men at the gymnasium for light daily exercise, and in a couple of weeks all men with any athletic ability whatever will be asked to come out and begin work for the approaching season.

It is difficult thus early in the season to give an estimate of Princeton's strength on the track, but enough is already known to assure the Princeton management that, barring accidents to the more promising men, Princeton supporters will have no reason to feel ashamed of their team this year. Of last year's aggregation, nearly all the best men are still in college, and are in better condition than they were last Spring. The strength of the freshman class in this branch of sport has not yet been shown, but it is believed that there are more promising men in the class of '99 than has been the case in any class since '93, the class which held the college championship during its entire course, and thereby won the Peace Cup as its perpetual property.

Among the more promising men who are expected to make positions on the team are these: In the sprints, F. A. Lane, '97, is expected to distinguish himself, especially in the 100-yard dash. In the annual Fall games last Autumn he defeated a good field in even time, a thing which has not been seen at Princeton since the days of Luther Cary. Ralph Derr, '97, is another speedy sprinter who has covered the hundred several times in 0:10 1-5, and the 220 yards in 0:22 1-5. Derr is a beautiful runner, and particularly strong on the start. It is believed that with proper handling he will make an intercollegiate winner in the 220. Jamison, '97, and Jones, '99, are also promising men, both of whom can cover the 220 in 0:22 3-5, and Jones is said to have a record of 0:10 2-5 in the 100 yards. In the quarter-of-a-mile run Princeton will be especially strong the coming season. There are four freshmen in college, all of whom can cover the distance in close to 0:50. These are Coltelt, '99; Goldthwaite, '99; Syme, '99, and Jones, '99. The second named is the present holder of the freshman 440-yard championship, which he won in 0:52 at the Fall games.

In the half mile, the freshman class is likely to furnish a worthy successor to the great Turner, who brought so many points to Princeton during his college course. This man is W. T. Lang of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Lang runs any distance from a half mile up, and has done excellent time in both the half and the mile. He was for two years Captain of the Andover track team, where he made a wide reputation as a distance man. His best performance is in the mile, which he has covered in 4:36. John Hanlon, '99, of last year's team, will again enter for the half mile, as will Howard Brokaw, '97. Both are men of fair ability on the track, but are not looked upon as winners. A better man is Bryant, seminary, who, if he comes out, will undoubtedly distinguish himself, as he has already done better time than two minutes in the half mile. It is feared, however, that his theological studies will keep him from giving up the time necessary to training. Sterling, '97, and McVitty, '98, who were members of last season's team, will again come out and try for the mile. McVitty has heretofore competed in the walk, but has decided to give up walking and enter for the distance runs.

In the hurdles, it is believed that Syme, '99, is good enough to win a first for Princeton, barring accidents. Last year Syme distinguished himself in the Interscholastic League in New-York City, and also won the Intercollegiate Athletic Union championship in the 220-yard hurdle. Wilson, '96, will also try for the hurdles. He has been a member of the team during his entire course, running at all distances from the half down to the hundred.

In the high hurdles, Rogers, '98, will be Princeton's chief supporter. He is also the best broad jumper in college, and is the only man now in college who has won a point in the intercollegiate. It is believed by Princeton students that Rogers will capture the broad jump in the Mott Haven games. Bottger, '99, is another star in this event, and Garrett, '97; Goldthwaite, '99, and Robb, '97, are men of promise.

In the high jump, Bottger, Garrett, and Weber, '97, are the most promising men, the last of whom has done 5 feet 9½ inches, and Bottger has a record of 5 feet 11 inches.

The pole vault will be left to Tyler, '97; Goldthwaite, '99, and Trainer, '97, the first of whom is the best of the trio, and can do close to 11 feet.

Should the bicycle remain a feature of the programme, Princeton will enter Jamison, '97; Pomeroy, '99; Hill, '99, and Browne, '96.

For the weights, Capt. Garrett, Schmallhorst, seminary; Riggs, '97, and Rhodes, '97, will be the chief reliances, unless the freshman class should develop some new material not now in sight.

At the approaching intercollegiate meeting, to be held in February, Princeton will advocate the removal of the mile walk from the list of events, and will propose the substitution of a three-mile run therefor. Since the walk has never been a popular event of the programme, it is believed that this suggestion will be accepted by the delegates at the meeting. Princeton will also favor the proposition recently made by Columbia, which looks to the forming of an intercollegiate bicycle league, the usual two-mile bicycle race being transferred to the new organization. It is believed at Princeton that the growing popularity of bicycle racing demands a larger recognition than can be accorded it on the programme of the Mott Haven games, and the proposal of Columbia will provide just such recognition.

Princeton students are a unit in the desire that the proposed dual league with Yale shall be entered into. While Yale's strength on the track is well known at Princeton, the promise of a better team than has been developed at Princeton for some years past leads "The Tigers" to believe that honors would not be far from even in such a contest with the Blue. No fears are expressed as to the outcome of the meet with Columbia, as Princeton has defeated the New-Yorkers in three out of the four meets already held, and with poorer teams than are likely to be developed the present season.

HARVARD ATHLETES BUSY.

All the Teams Have Begun Work for the Coming Season.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 12.—The great event of the past week at Harvard in sporting matters has been the appointment of James Dean as Captain of the baseball nine. The controversy over the position lay between Dean and D. D. Scannell. Dean has been only a substitute on the nine, while Scannell has caught for two years, and has been considered the best ball player on the nine for a year at least. Everybody expected Scannell to get the position of Captain, but the athletic authorities thought he did not have sufficient hustling qualities for a Captain, and chose Dean as being the very man. The appointment created a great sensation, and gave rise to the belief that Dean had been chosen for his social affiliations. Accordingly the students are more or less wrought up over the affair. But none of the feeling exists against Dean, and the soberer students believe that, while a sad mistake was made, the authorities acted in the best of faith. The public will never cease to think that it was the old story of Harvard's favoritism of Boston society.

Dean, however, will meet with hearty support from the student body, for he is deservedly popular. He called out the candidates for the nine last week, and just 100 reported. They will be put to work to-morrow. This is the largest number that ever appeared as candidates for the nine.

There are, however, no particular stars among the new men, and Capt. Dean will have a hard row to hoe. There are numerous candidates for the battery positions, but Catcher Scannell is the only one of the lot who is known to fame. Practically the whole nine will have to be made up of new men.

The candidates of the track athletic team began work on Wednesday. Capt. Bremer's call brought out 150 men, among them most of last year's team. Prospects are bright for a good season, and Harvard is confident of success, especially in the dual games with Pennsylvania in May. The events immediately in prospect are the games of the Boston Athletic Association on Feb. 8 in Boston. Harvard and Pennsylvania will have a team race of one mile, four men on each team. The Harvard runners will probably be Capt. Bremer, E. Hollister, N. B. Marshall, and W. R. Mansfield, all runners of experience and all good quarter-milers.

The 'Varsity and freshman crews also began work last week. Ninety-four freshmen presented themselves, and have begun the rudiments, under the coaching of Kater, '96, and Fennessy, '96. They are a heavy lot, and promise good things. In a week or two the candidates will be simmered down to about forty in number.

Capt. Bullard and Coach Watson have begun training the 'Varsity men. With them the student training is now in progress. Most of the candidates are learning the rudiments of the stroke. Two old oarsmen are practicing the full stroke. A good eight is made up of the older men, and they are already in good form. Fennessy and Shepard of last year's crew and Wrightington, who has been elected Captain of the football team, will not row this year.

The full list of 'Varsity candidates is as follows.

	Weight.		Weight.
F. L. Ames	169	H. E. Gibby	160
J. H. Perkins	178	M. G. Connor	178
J. A. Stillman	175	W. D. Hennen	198
A. H. Brewer	165	R. B. Hayes	165
D. M. Goodrich	170	H. A. Curtis	165
S. Hollister	172	W. A. Hall	168
E. A. Bruguiere	175	A. E. Dacey	180
W. B. Lloyd	168	J. N. Conger	180
C. A. Hurley	160	S. S. Sanborn	172
D. F. Murphy	173	J. F. Hall	160
G. W. Matthews	165	C. E. Sanders	190
A. W. Stevens	163	L. Williams	180
E. W. Ames	165	P. S. Smith	170
J. A. Moulton	172	M. Donald	175
A. H. Rice	165	J. J. Hayes, Jr.	168
A. T. Jennings	184	R. H. Stevenson	178

The first crew is made up of Stillman, stroke; Jennings, 7; Bullard, 6; Hollister, 5; Stevenson, 4; Perkins, 3; Ames, 2; Goodrich, bow. Of these Stillman, Jennings, Bullard, Hollister, and Stevenson rowed in last year's 'Varsity boat, and the other three in the freshman boat. The stroke this year will be modified to approach more nearly to the Yale stroke.

Stevens Institute's Recreations.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan 12.—At a meeting of the Chess Club held on Thursday it was decided to hold a tournament, to begin within a week or two. The committee having the tournament in charge are: Morris, '96; Ruggles, '97; Miller, '98, and King, '99. A suitable prize will be given the winner. The following new members were elected: R. T. Ode, '98; W. M. Welch, '98; G. F. Kidd, '98, and J. D. Hackstaff, '98.

The Executive Board of the Athletic Association has nominated for the officers to be elected at the annual meeting on Tuesday: President—J. F. Hunter, '97, and G. L. Hutchins, '97; Vice President—E. J. Munby, '97, and W. E. Mallalieu, '97; Secretary—Hemminger, '98, and Hughes, '98; Treasurer—Scott, '98.

Wrestler Comstock Here.

J. C. Comstock, the wrestler, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has arrived in New-York, and proposes to remain all Winter. On Jan. 18 he will wrestle with Evan Lewis in the Leonard-Donovan Lenox Lyceum athletic entertainment. The terms of this match will be the best two in three falls, catch-as-catch-can rules, for a purse. A time limit of forty minutes will be placed on the bout, and if there is no fall there must be a decision, and the man doing the best work will get it. For seven or eight years Comstock has been wrestling in the West, and has defeated Farmer Burns, Jack Karkeek, Charles Moth, Al Zimmerman and others.

MANHATTAN CLUB NOTES.

A New Summer Clubhouse Promised for the Members.

The medals for the all-round swimming championship of the New Manhattan Athletic Club were presented to the winners on Saturday night during the vaudeville entertainment. J. G. Hart, who made the presentation on behalf of the club, introduced the placed men to the audience and handed over the handsome medals with a few complimentary remarks. The officials and defeated competitors also received club pins. An envelope containing a subscription raised by the competitors was also presented to Fred Baimes, the swimming instructor of the club.

Mr. Hart announced that the club had decided to have a Summer home, which would equal that of any athletic club in existence. In addition to a track, boathouse, and other athletic facilities, a new feature will be introduced in the shape of a clubhouse as a Summer resort, where the members can stay for any period with their wives and families. There will also be another house for the bachelors, in which they will be given every freedom and allowed to enjoy themselves in their own way. The site was not mentioned, but it is stated to be within twenty miles of the city and of easy access.

The club members will start water polo practice games this week, with a view of forming a team. There are several old players in the club, and it is believed that some of the new men will develop into good performers. Aleck Meffert has promised to play with the men in some of the practice games and coach the players.

An attractive programme for the second Ladies' Day, to-morrow, has been provided. The club will be open to ladies from 1 P. M. to 8 P. M. There will be music in the parlor by Asher's Orchestra, and a concert in the gymnasium at 2:30 by the Governors Island Orchestra. There will be three swimming contests, exhibitions of fancy swimming, boxing, wrestling, and a vaudeville performance in the theatre. Dinner will be served from 4 to 8 P. M.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

The intercity and interclub billiard tournament arranged by Maurice Daly will begin at Mr. Daly's billiard parlors, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, this evening. The drawings for the first three days' play with the number of points each player must score to win his game is as follows: Monday, 8 P. M.—Oakes (220) vs. Gardner, (250.) Stark (270) vs. Jennings, (200.) Tuesday, 2 P. M.—Keeny (240) vs. Ranney, (210.) Foggenberg (200) vs. Oakes. (220.) Tuesday, 8 P. M.—Townsend (325) vs. Barnard, (210.) Miller (240) vs. Jennings, (200.) Wednesday, 2 P. M.—Keeney (240) vs. Gardner, (250.) Foggenberg (200) vs. Townsend, (325.) Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Miller (240) vs. Barnard, (210.) Stark (270) vs. Ranney, (210.)

Brooklyn Stakes to Close.

Stakes of the Brooklyn Jockey Club for the Spring meeting, beginning Thursday, June 4, and ending Monday, June 22, will close with Secretary H. D. McIntyre, 399 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday next at midnight. These include the Brooklyn Handicap of $10,000, the Boulevard Stakes of $2,500, for three-year-olds; seven stakes for two-year-olds, and twelve others, all of which have a guaranteed value of $2,000. The conditions are such as should result in a large list of entries.

The Nellie Kneebs Case.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The trial of the American trotting horse owner, Robert T. Kneebs, upon the charge of entering the mare Bethel under the name of Nellie Kneebs and starting her in races on German tracks opened here yesterday. Three American witnesses from Wakefield testified on behalf of Kneebs that the Nellie Kneebs produced before the Court was not Bethel, each one declaring that a few weeks ago he saw Bethel at Wakefield. Great interest is taken in the trial in sporting circles. It will be continued Monday.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MARKSMEN.

Company B's Team Won the Covell Trophy Team-of-Two Match.

The Covell Trophy Match, shot at the Seventh Regiment Armory range on Saturday evening, resulted in a victory for Company B's team and a very interesting competition. The winning score was 276.

According to the conditions of the match, each team consisted of six men from each company, three of whom could not be armory sharpshooters. Four competitions comprise the match, but no man can shoot in more than one. Each man had five shots standing and five prone. The trophy is held by the winning team until the first competition in the succeeding year. The remaining Covell Matches will take place on Feb. 15, March 7, and March 28.

The individual work of Company B's victorious team is shown in the following:

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Capt. D. A. Nesbitt	23	25	48
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	24	23	47
Sergt. L. Sands	21	25	46
Private C. W. Wood	24	21	45
Private G. H. Fraser	22	23	45
Private C. B. Clark	21	24	45
Total	135	141	276

The other scores in the match were:

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Company F.	128	142	270
Company G.	127	138	265
Company I.	128	135	263
Company C.	124	136	260
Company A.	119	136	255
Company K.	129	125	254
Company E.	120	134	254
Company H.	128	123	251
Company D.	115	125	240

The Team-of-two Match was shot at the same time the Covell Match was in progress. It was won by J. W. Halstead and O. Wuers of Company C, with a score of 128. Three teams got an aggregate score of 127. One member of each team has to be a man having no armory record of 85, or better; and each has seven shots standing and seven prone. The members of a team do not necessarily have to belong to the same company. The scores in the match were as follows:

COMPANY C.

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Private J. W. Halstead	32	34	66
Private O. Wuers	29	33	62
Total	61	67	128

COMPANY C.

Corp. T. D. Scoble	33	30	63
Private G. D. White	30	34	64
Total	63	64	127

COMPANY I.

Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	31	35	66
Private A. B. Alsforth	27	34	61
Total	58	69	127

COMPANY F.

Capt. G. W. Rand	31	34	65
Private Scofield	29	33	62
Total	60	67	127

COMPANY C.

Sergt. E. C. Robinson	30	35	65
Corp. A. W. Little	29	32	61
Total	59	67	126

COMPANY A.

Private T. C. Wightman	29	32	61
Private C. Henry	30	33	63
Total	59	65	124

COMPANY E.

Private J. McSweegan	32	32	64
Private A. T. Moore	28	32	60
Total	60	64	124

COMPANY F.

Corp. A. Stevens	30	34	64
Lance Corp. G. L. Catlin, Jr.	27	32	59
Total	57	66	123

COMPANY B.

Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	33	34	67
Private G. H. Fraser	30	25	55
Total	63	59	122

COMPANY C.

Private W. N. Bavier	28	34	62
Private O. W. Uhl	30	29	59
Total	58	63	121

COMPANY F.

Lance Corp. O. Drake	32	35	67
Corp. H. J. Bates	23	30	53
Total	55	65	120

COMPANY E.

Private O. E. Wells	29	34	63
Private F. R. Simonson	26	31	57
Total	55	65	120

COMPANY F.

Sergt. C. L. Comfort	30	32	62
Private H. Bloch	27	30	57
Total	57	62	119

COMPANY F.

Private E. H. Fitch	30	33	63
Private L. H. Hawley	26	24	55
Total	56	62	118

COMPANY C.

Private F. X. O'Connor	22	30	52
Private A. Balthassas	33	33	66
Total	55	63	118

COMPANY F.

Corp. F. W. Perkins	28	31	59
Private C. O. Woodhouse, Jr.	30	29	59
Total	58	60	118

The following qualified as sharpshooters during the evening:

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Private W. H. Hanley, Company C.	32	33	65
Sergt. P. J. White, Company E.	32	34	66
Lieut. R. M. Dunn, Company G.	30	35	65
Capt. D. A. Nesbitt, Company B.	33	34	67
Private L. P. Weber, Company B.	31	35	66
Private A. E. Wells, Company E.	31	34	65
Private W. Reid, Jr., Company G.	32	34	66
Corp. L. W. Stotesbury, Com-	31	34	65
pany D.			
Lieut. H. C. Du Val, Company I.	32	35	67
Corp. G. L. Hoffman, Company H.	33	33	66
Private W. E. Wood, Company A.	32	33	65

THE TWENTY-SECOND'S SHOTS.

Competition Begun for the "Twenty" Prize on Saturday.

The Twenty-second Regiment Rifle Club began a match at the armory range on Saturday night, the conditions of which are: "Open to members of the regiment who have never won a prize in any previous competition. Five shots standing at 200 yards, and five shots prone at 500 yards." The men with the twenty highest scores at the conclusion of the match on Jan. 25 are to receive prizes. Capt. Lilliendahl of Company C made the highest score of the night, with 47 out of a possible 50. Following are the scores of the ten leading men:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Capt. Lilliendahl, Co. C.	23	24	47
Private Conrow, Co. C.	21	24	45
Sergt. Romaine, Co. I.	21	23	44
Private Rinehart, Co. A.	21	23	44
Private Hanlon, Co. H.	21	24	45
Private Mood, Co. A.	22	18	40
Private McTiernan, Co. A.	19	20	39
Private Sears, Co. C.	21	17	38
Sergeant Price, Co. E.	19	18	37
Lieut. Asten, Co. C.	20	16	36

FOR AMATEUR OARSMEN.

Matters Discussed by the National Body at Their Meeting.

At the convention of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, held at the Marlborough Hotel Saturday night, one of the most important matters before the session was the suggestion of James Pilkington of this city, a veteran oarsman, who suggested that a new programme be adopted by the association at the annual championship regatta. The main feature of his plan was to separate oarsmen into light and heavy weight classes, with the primary motive of permanently establishing a distinctive lightweight class. It was claimed that in rowing races a good "big" man will always beat a good "little" man, and that as the lightweight ones see no chance of ever overcoming their more bulky rivals, they quit the sport, and so prevent the pastime from advancing in popularity. Many instances were cited where the heavy men were all the time successful.

The project met with a fair share of support, but when a vote was taken the proposition was defeated by but 3 votes.

Mr. Pilkington's programme called for the following events: Single scull shell, (lightweight;) single scull shell, (heavyweight;) double scull shell, (lightweight;) double scull shell, (heavyweight;) pair-oared shells, four-oared gigs, four-oared shells, (lightweight;) and four-oared shells, (heavyweight,) all for association plates. The four-oared shell races to be straightaway, one and one-half miles, of an international character, and open to the world. The eight-oared shell race, three miles with a turn.

O. P. Schmidt of Washington, D. C., proposed that a lightweight four be substituted on the regular programme, instead of the intermediate double scull. After a lengthy speech from Mr. Garfield of Albany, in support of the motion, it was lost.

A representative from the Springfield Rowing Club applied for the reinstatement of Thomas H. Joyce and George McCormack. Mr. Stimpson of Boston moved that they be reinstated, but the executive body, owing to some bygone experiences, are rather shy of strangers, and an investigating committee was appointed to inquire into the case. On the recommendation of Mr. Stimpson, J. J. Toomey of Worcester, Mass., was reinstated.

The method of appointing delegates to the national body was next considered, and a capital plan, suggested by Fred Vilmar of the New-York Athletic Club and Nassau Boat Club, was brought before the meeting. His plan calls for selection of delegates on the per capita principle, which would give the large and influential clubs a proper representation. Mr. Vilmar wanted the opinion of the convention. The plan was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Pilkington, Mohr, and Fortmeyer.

After a prolonged discussion on the conduct of crews and coxswains in public competitions, the following rule was unanimously agreed to: "Any oarsman or coxswain may at any meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the board, be suspended if proved guilty of intentional fouling."

When it was decided to hold the next regatta at Saratoga a funny incident occurred. The delegate who represented the Saratoga contingent, while thanking the assembly, said that all boats and shells of visitors would be transported from the railway station to the lake free of charge. Almost in one breath every delegate asked, "How about that tree?"

Blushing to the roots of his hair the Saratogian said the tree was yet there, but that a way of getting around it had been devised. A general all-round laugh was then indulged in. It seems that there is a veritable "Forest King" situated on the street between the United States Hotel and the railway station, and for years it has endangered the shells, especially the eights, while being taken off the trains. Every old-time oarsman who ever visited Saratoga knows of that "tree," and the damage it has done.

The annonymous contribution of a challenge cup to the annual regatta was announced, but it was not definitely decided whether it would be a perpetual challenge cup.

A FLOURISHING YACHT CLUB.

New Officers of the Jamaica Bay Club—The New Clubhouse.

The members of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club are already making active preparations for next Summer's racing. At the semi-annual meeting held last week, the by-laws were amended so that all elected officers in conjunction with the Board of Trustees will form a Board of Managers, which will have charge of all the club's affairs. The officers of the club are: Commodore—H. F. Hewlett; Vice Commodore—William Butcher; Fleet Captain—Benjamin F. Daly; Treasurer—Lewis M. Pearsall; Measurer—Charles C. Pearsall; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. Valentine; Financial Secretary—P. H. Petery; Corresponding Secretary—James Lent; Chairman of the House Committee—George Beckwer; Chairman of the Regatta Committee—John C. Lafferts, Chairman of the Membership Committee—William Spoerl.

The measurement rule was changed so that the yachts in the club will be rated as are the yachts in the larger clubs. The rule used to be to add the length over all to the water line length and divide by two. This is a formula that has long been given up by the big clubs. Now the rule will be: Add the square root of the sail area to the water line length and divide by two. The result will give the racing length of the yacht.

The Jamaica Bay Club was organized Jan. 23, 1891. The membership soon increased, and now the club has sixty-five yachts enrolled in its fleet. The club first occupied the house of the Arion Rod and Gun Club at Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach, which went out of existence about the time the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club was organized. In 1892 the present home at Holland's Station was purchased. The site is 500 feet by 200 feet, and the clubhouse, which was built for a hotel by Peter Wyckoff, is the largest on the south shore of Long Island. On the ground floor are reception, reading, dining, and card rooms, and on the second floor bedrooms. Last year more bedrooms were built in the garret. The kitchen and servants' quarters are in a separate house.

Louis Bossert is one of the members having a fine new steam yacht built by Seabury, which is to be ready by Decoration Day. This boat, which is to be named Mayita, will be 85 feet over all, 70 feet on the water line, and 12 feet beam. It will be schooner-rigged and fitted with engines capable of driving it fifteen miles an hour.

A NEW-YORK FOOTBALL TEAM.

Proposition to Organise an Eleven Representative of the City.

Unlike Boston and Chicago, this great Metropolis has never had a representative football eleven, that is to say a football eleven that could cope successfully with any of the big college teams. At a recent meeting of a number of the members of the Volunteer Football Club it was decided to organize a team representative of New-York; one that would be a pride to every lover of the game in the city, and a team that would be able to meet anybody and everybody.

At this meeting, which was held at the residence of Mr. Frederick Schaefer, there was considerable enthusiasm manifested, and officers to manage the eleven for the coming season were elected. James H. Hughes was elected to the Captaincy. Probably no man is better fitted for the position than he. His playing at tackle on the Crescent Athletic Club eleven during the season just passed was brilliant. He is a hard and aggressive player, is very quiet, and a gentleman both on and off the field. He is a thorough athlete, and when in condition weighs 180 pounds. He is also a member of the Atlanta Boat Club, Crescent Athletic Club, and Pastime Athletic Club. G. A. Carls, who has captained and played with the volunteer team for upward of ten years, will have full charge of coaching the team.

R. R. Mamlok was elected to manage the team. He is well known in athletic circles, and is a member of the Dauntless Rowing Club, Naval Reserve, Clover Club, and several other organizations. James M. Hunter has been selected to assist Mr. Mamlok in managing the team. During the past season he managed successfully the Madison Football Club, which defeated all the teams they met. During the Winter season it is intended to give a series of monthly "football talks" at which meetings all football players are invited to be present.

Some well-known players who have already signified their intention of trying for the team are: Schaefer, Horgan, Reinacher, O'Flaherty, Taylor, Brown, Kelly, Evans, Dolan, Outcalt, all former members of the Volunteers; Cassel, Burt, and Voorhees of Princeton; Kafka, New-York University; Sam Evans of Harvard, Baldwin of the Crescents, Miller, Stewart, and Walker of the Peekskill Military Academy; O'Connor and Robertson of Columbia, Birmingham of Fordham College, Vincent Kelley of Cornell, Curry of the Crescents, Crawford of the New-York Athletic Club, Mamlok, who played with the Elizabeths; Mendel of Yale, and others. It is expected that when the men start in training over fifty players will try for the team.

Tie Game at Football.

At Bayonne City, N. J., yesterday afternoon, some 700 football enthusiasts turned out to see the contest between the Centreville A. C. and the Scottish-Americans of Newark, the leaders in the race for the National Association trophy. After a hard game, in which every inch of ground was fought, and some lively play shown, the score stood even, each team having three goals to its credit. The line-up:

Centreville A. C.	Positions.	Scottish-Americans.
Winter	Goal	Wildt
Wilson; Jeffs	Full backs	Wilson; Dawson
Fitzpatrick	Half backs	McCance
Gorevin		Findley
Byrnes		McDonald
Spavin; Coupar	Right wing	Hill; Brown
Buell	Centre	McCullough
Oliver; Grundy	Left wing	Gafney; McGee

Referee—W. A. M. Goode, Commopolitan F. C. Linesmen—J. Spence, for Scottish-Americans; J. Campbell for Centreville A. C. Goals kicked—J. Spavin, 3, for Centreville A. C.; McGee, 2, and Findley 1, for Scottish-Americans.

Basket Ball in Brooklyn.

The members of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association basket-ball team are practicing every evening in the gymnasium. McCormick is developing a rapid, strong game, and plays straight for the goal. Right Centre Garrison is assisting in getting the team in shape. At a meeting held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, relative to the coming game between the Yale College and Central teams, Capts. Turpin, Griswold, and Rogers of Companies I, A, and K, represented the regiment, and Dr. A. C. Hows the centrals, and details were arranged for the match, which will be played Jan. 25. A preliminary match will probably be played by the Twenty-sixth Ward Branch team and the Tie-to-tums of New-York. Next week the Centrals expect to practice on the floor of the armory.

Boxing and Wrestling.

Secretary Sullivan has received nearly 100 entries for Metropolitan Association boxing and wrestling championships; the preliminaries of which take place at the New Manhattan Athletic Club Wednesday night. The list contains the names of several who have previously won in medal competitions in the twenty-four-foot ring. The fact that there has been no amateur boxing in the metropolitan district for some years naturally inspires those fond of soft-glove contests with a desire to learn the calibre of the new crop of boxers. The majority of the entries come from the West Side, the Clipper and the Pastime Athletic Clubs of New-York, and the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and the boys who have entered are now in strict training.

Admirers of wrestling will also have an opportunity of seeing some excellent sport on the pad, as the best men in the metropolitan district have entered. With the splendid facilities offered by the New Manhattan Athletic Club, the championships should be run off like clockwork.

A High-Priced Ball Player.

Manager Irwin of the New-York Baseball Club will call on "Kid" Gleason, at his home in Camden, N. J., and carry a contract for the season with him. Gleason, who has been traded for with the Baltimore Club, says he will not play in New-York unless he receives a salary of $4,000 and a bonus of $500 from the Baltimore management also. It is pretty safe to say that he will get neither.

Lasker Wins at Chess.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—In the international chess tournament here to-day, Lasker beat Tschigorin in a Ruy Lopez in thirty moves. This game finishes the fourth round in the tournament. The score now stands:

	Won.	Lost.
Lasker	4	1
Pillsbury	3½	1½
Steinitz	3½	1½
Tschigorin	3½	1½

NOTES OF THE GOLFERS.

—Owing to the quantity of snow which covered the course of the Montclair Golf Club, the return match between that club and the South Orange Field Club was not played on Saturday. If circumstances are favorable the game may be played next Saturday. The South Orange golfers won the first match, held a little over a week ago, after a close game, the score standing two holes for South Orange to nine for Montclair.

—The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association will meet in this city Jan. 22. Several new clubs will be admitted to membership, and the committee will wind up its year's work in a very creditable manner. The annual meeting of the association will be held Feb. 8, at Delmonico's, when new officers will be elected.

—The members of the Baltsoral Golf Club continue to keep busy at their sport. The New Year's handicap tournament has lately been finished, the winner being Benjamin Hardwick, who allowed each of his competitors twenty-four strokes for eighteen holes.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1¼ per cent., and for 30-day bills, ½ per cent. Gold to the amount of £800,000 has gone to South Africa to strengthen the banks there. Silver was quiet. Politics dominated the Stock Exchange, but the continued revival of business in the country encourages investors. Mining transactions were unusually small. No difficulty is expected in the settlement, which begins to-morrow. Consols were 1-16 lower.

American railroad securities were unsettled. There were continued sales of good bonds, while speculative securities closed rather higher.

The following declines were made: Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Louisville and Nashville each 2; Norfolk and Western, 1¼; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 1; Denver and Rio Grande and Northern Pacific each ¾; Union Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Illinois Central, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's each ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, and Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific each ¼.

CHICAGO'S GREAT SHOW

Despite Many Difficulties It Was a Monster Cycling Success.

THE BOARD AND FUTURE EXHIBITS

Generally Believed that Mr. Gormully Will Succeed Mr. Spalding—A Chicago Party Coming Via. Washington.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Now that the cycle show is over, the critics have had an opportunity for undisturbed reflection, and they find, from an arrangement of the cold facts, that the exhibition was a monster success. This result was obtained, too, in the face of many difficulties, some of which would have disheartened less persistent managers. The difficulties cost the management a large amount of money, but they never once faltered, and things were rushed along in a manner that took the breath away from the earlier of the trade arrivals.

All the talk indulged in last week anent the Cycle Board of Trade's not being in favor of having shows conducted under its auspices in the future will, it is generally thought, amount to but little. The show's the thing, as the public has proved by its liberal patronage, and it is not likely that the board will permit any of its prestige to slip away. So long as there are bicycles just so long will there be shows. This is what the astrologers of the cycling world are telling their brethren to-day, now that they have cooled off a bit, and certain prominent Board of Trade men agree that the board would make a mistake to give up the sanctioning of the two big shows.

Many of the exhibits seen here last week will be reproduced in every essential detail at the Madison Square Garden show. The goods will be shipped, in a majority of cases, by Tuesday. The impression prevails here that, despite the great success of the local show, that in New-York will go it several better. The Eastern show, it is believed, will overshadow anything ever seen in a similar line, so far as artistic appointments are concerned, and the fact remains that many contracts have been left open for the New-York exhibit. This would indicate that the volume of business in New-York will be much larger than has been anticipated.

Chicago's newspaper delegation will probably leave for the Eastern show in a body, going via Washington, at which city a stop of one day may be made. The agents and others in charge of exhibits will doubtless go directly to the metropolis. Speculation has been rife during the last few days as to who will be the next President of the Board of Trade. The name of R. Lindsay Coleman has been mentioned more than once in this connection, but, as was announced in yesterday's dispatch, that gentleman will positively not be a candidate for that or any other office. R. Philip Gormully of this city will very likely be the man, and it is generally admitted that he would make an ideal chief executive. The election of officers of the board will take place in New-York the latter part of this week.

MR. BONN FAVORS RACING.

He Says the League Should Control the Popular Sport.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Why should the league abandon racing? The putting up as a defense "that the Racing Board is no exp

COMMENT ON THE NEW LAUREATE

Most of the English Papers Speak of Him with Contemptuous Kindness.

From The London Daily News.

We are not going to say anything unkind of Mr. Austin, and we shall not insult him by contrasting him with his predecessor. Mr. Austin is a highly respectable man of letters. He has written much passable and some meritorious verse. He has rendered highly important services to the Tory party by the able and constant employment of his pen in the columns of the daily press. But, with all due regard for Mr. Austin, we cannot think that in this particular recognition of his undoubted talents her Majesty has been well advised by her responsible Minister. In the republic of letters there should be no anointed king. Mr. Austin supports the Government of the day, and the Government of the day has rewarded him. What has politics to do with poetry? It may be said that Mr. Austin has a good deal to do with politics, which is a very different thing. Mr. Austin has for many years conducted the public worship of the Muses with reverence and decorum. His many friends will be glad that the Tories have recognized their only poet. Lord Salisbury will do anything for a political supporter. He will do nothing for anybody else. The fountain of honor has been made by all Governments to play too much in one direction. Lord Salisbury does not seem to be aware that there is any other.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

But indeed it was no easy task to choose a successor to Wordsworth and Tennyson. In the persons of these two men, whose tenure of the Laureateship has covered nearly the whole period of her Majesty's long reign, a new and higher tradition has been associated with an honor which had previously passed through strange vicissitudes. We look now not for a mere Court poet—the stringer of complimentary lines celebrating royal birthdays and wedding days—but for a national poet, among the highest, if not the very highest, of the priesthood of song. Whether the new tradition is maintained at its height in the person of the new Laureate may be doubted, even by some of his warmest admirers. Of Mr. Austin's verse it can be said that if it has not taken captive the public ear, it is not from lack of sweetness, grace, and flexibility; the want, if want there be, is in originality and strength. No one has written more melodiously and sympathetically of the charms of the English Spring; no one has thought or written more nobly of England's position and mission in the world. Like his predecessors, he has "uttered nothing base," and he is still of an age when some of our poets have done their best work.

From The London Standard.

Public expectation and, if the phrase be allowable in connection with a matter of such delicacy, public opinion had anticipated the choice made by her Majesty. The judgment of all lovers of verse will ratify a decision which, in any case, would have been accepted with loyal respect. There are other writers of our day who would have worn not unworthily the honorable distinction. If there was any difficulty about filling the vacant chair, it arose not from the dearth, but the abundance, of poetic talent. It is not too much to say that the suffrages of the poets themselves would have recognized Mr. Austin's deserts as, on the whole, the highest. He would have been the first choice with some, and the second choice with most. He will, no doubt, strive his utmost to carry on the tradition which his immediate predecessor may be said to have firmly established. He will be singer not only of the Court, but of the nation. That affectionate reverence for the Queen which breathes in so many of his lyrics, and in the odes composed for great occasions of state, blends itself unceasingly with regard for the sovereign as head and representative of the British race.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Of course if the appointment were taken to embody a National verdict to the effect that Mr. Austin is as good a poet as Wordsworth or Tennyson, it would be a matter for protest, and would clearly justify that reproach of "dangerous" ignorance of literature which Matthew Arnold, in one of his letters, brought against the present Prime Minister. But there are obviously two theories of the Laureateship—just as, in fact, there have been two sorts of Laureates. Of late the Poets Laureate have been great poets, who conferred lustre on the office. At other times they have been passable poets, on whom official lustre has been shed for party, personal, or courtly reasons. In the latter class Mr. Alfred Austin will hold not a specially low, but a very creditable place, indeed. Personally, we took the view that either Mr. Swinburne should have been appointed, or nobody. But as Lord Salisbury has taken the other line, we do not think he could have found among his supporters any one whose appointment will give greater satisfaction than Mr. Austin's.

From The London Chronicle.

After Alfred Tennyson—Alfred Austin. We have got comfortably back to the good old days of Pye et Compagnie; and we need trouble ourselves no longer about such trifles as poetic achivement, poetic promise, the standard of great literature. Let us speak quite fairly of the respectable Mr. Austin. The new Laureate is a graceful and scholarly Conservative journalist. We have recorded the publication of a great number of verses from his pen, of which we regret to say that we only recall one pungent line from "The Season," which, in consideration of Mr. Austin's new dignity we are far too polite to quote. The new departure, however, makes it unnecessary to discuss such trifles as the achievements and prospects of Anglo-Saxon literature. The Laureateship is now a Household appointment, the announcement of which belongs to the Court News—not to say Mews.

From The London Times.

If the Laureateship was to be filled up at all—and we do not see why it should not be, simply because there is no competitor to be compared with Tennyson—a better choice among those eligible could hardly be made than Mr. Austin. Among living poets he holds his own with the foremost. Mr. Swinburne alone excepted, and Mr. Swinburne has never been seriously regarded as an aspirant to the laurel. Mr. Austin's poetry is always scholarly and refined, often very graceful and touching, especially when he is inspired by the country life, of which he has a real and appreciative love; and when the subject demands it, his muse is capable of rising to a high level of patriotic and imperial spirit. We do not suppose that Mr. Austin will leave behind him works like those of Wordsworth and Tennyson, but we have no fear that he will prove unworthy to take his place on the roll of Poets Laureate.

Czar Giddings's Romance.

From The Chicago Record.

In 1840, near Richland, Kalamazoo County, Czar Giddings married Nancy Fairbanks. Four children were born before Feb. 10, 1854, when Giddings, in company with a brother of his wife, left for California to seek his fortune. He corresponded with his wife and sent her money for ten years, when, having lost his savings by fire, he left California alone for Nevada and ceased to write to his wife.

Years ago, on her parents' advice, Mrs. Giddings secured a divorce, and for years she has lived with her daughter, the wife of Dr. O. E. Yates, ex-Mayor of Holland. Giddings learned of the divorce, and in 1895 married the widow of a war veteran. She died in 1873. Giddings owns a valuable silver mine in Nevada, and a few weeks ago wrote his former wife. Recently after an absence of forty-two years, he unexpectedly turned up here and they were remarried on Jan. 9 by Justice Isaac Fairbanks, the bride's brother, who is seventy-seven years old. Giddings is seventy-six, and the only survivor of twelve children. His father was a first cousin of Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio. His brother, Marsh Giddings, was Governor of New-Mexico. His wife is seventy years old, and all the children, one son and three daughters, are living, the son being one of the veteran inmates of the Milwaukee National Soldiers' Home.

Ingenuity a la Bordelaise.

From The Galignani Messenger.

At Bordeaux recently a wine merchant, whose business success was about in keeping with the bad quality of his wares, decided on a bold stroke. Every day he assiduously sought out a complete list of the deaths of the well-to-do in the town, and also the date and hour of the funeral. He then wrote a letter to the deceased, thanking him for the order he had received, and at the very hour that the relatives were assembled at the house for the funeral, his dray arrived with a quantity of wines and spirits. The bill was always paid, no one suspecting that he was being made the victim of an ingenious trick, and quite convinced that the dead relative had given the order.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; has good city reference. 169 West 21st St.; ring the bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Scotch Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress or would wait on invalid or old lady; city or country; best references. 231 West 16th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By American Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse to grown children; excellent references. L. Crooks, 224 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young Protestant woman as chambermaid or waitress; good reference. 410 West 17th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young woman in private family; city reference; no cards. Call, at 49 West 82d St., Monday, from 10 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to do plain sewing; has long and satisfactory references prom present employer. S. H., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and maid or chambermaid and waitress; private only; good reference. S. W., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references; last employer can be seen. 101 West 49th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in a private family; would assist with waiting; best city reference. M. A., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A Swedish girl of good ability wishes up-stair work in gentleman's family; good hand with children. 230 East 45th St., care of Mrs. Swanson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. 423 West 49th St.; McNamee's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid with a private family; best city reference. 102 East 52d St. Oliver.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference. Call, Monday, at 857 9th Av., Murrey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; can be well recommended. 250 West 60th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and seamstress; or wait on lady; city reference. 240 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent chambermaid; best personal city reference; wages, $20. B. C., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—Swedish; good reference. Address, present employer's, R., Plainfield, N. J.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By a respectable North of Ireland girl; best city reference. Agnes, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid, 228 West 19th St., first floor.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Afternoon engagements by young French lady as companion, teacher, or reader; best references. Reader, Box 205 Times.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two young girls; one as good cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; in private family. 239 West 37th St., Room 3.

COOK.—Thorough; by an Englishwoman; competent in all branches of cooking; takes full charge; dinners and luncheons; marketing; kitchenmaid required; city references. D. L., 146 West 37th St.

COOK and BAKER.—By a young woman; thorough private family cook and baker; soups, fish, meats, entrees, jellies, creams; first-class reference; wages, $25; no cards. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two young girls, one as cook the other as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 315 West 44th St. Call two days.

COOK.—By a tidy North German; good, economical cook; assist in washing; thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country. 211 East 24th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK—HOUSEMAN.—By a middle-aged Norwegian couple; wife as good plain cook; husband as houseman or waiter. N., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as an excellent cook and to do some washing in a private family; competent and obliging; can see her last employer. 446 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent and reliable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will do plain washing; good reference. D., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Strictly competent in all branches of cooking and baking, courses of dinners, and entrées; good reference; city or country. 411 West 32d St. Av.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; take full charge in private family; moderate wages; best city references. M. F., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; no washing; wages, $25; personal city reference. 243 East 32d St. Miss Lawson.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in private family as good cook; willing and obliging; no objection to coarse washing; good references. 225 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; three years' reference; city or country. Call, for two days, at 320 East 26th St., third floor, back.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; reference. Call, Monday, Morton, 159 West 66th St.

COOK.—By young Scotchwoman as superior cook; excellent reference; breads, desserts, creams; country or city. 139 6th Av., near 10th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; highest references; wages, $50 per month. 200 West 25th St.; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman by the day or week as good cook and laundress; can do housecleaning; best reference. 314 West 49th St.; Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By an experienced young woman as excellent cook; in private family; three years' best city reference. 314 East 49th St.; Riley's bell.

COOK.—By English-American cook; suits the most fastidious; French and German; 100 handsome dishes out of what others would waste; wages moderate. 232 West 31st St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as cook and laundress in city; reference. 241 East 38th St., care Blinman.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook; willing to do plain washing; best city reference. Miss Lyons, 223 West 61st St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; best city reference; no wash. Call, Monday, 152 East 53d St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 432 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—First-class; city or country; three years' city reference. 226 West 19th St.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook in private family; good city references. Hicks, 146 West 53d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; wages, $30; excellent reference; city or country. 231 East 26th St., Mathew's bell.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as competent cook in private American family; best references. 135 East 31st St.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook in American family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook and do coarse washing; first-class reference; wages, $20. Ann, 241 West 30th St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in small private family; good city references. 215 East 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By an English cook and laundress; City or country. 303 East 39th St., three flights, back.

COOK.—By superior English cook; has lived in first-class English and American families; best personal reference. F. S., 326 West 26th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best city references. G., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; At present employer's, 143 West 71st St.

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COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best city references. G., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; At present employer's, 143 West 71st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; reference. Call, Monday, at 201 West 66th St., one flight up; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; city reference. 240 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference. 101 East 40th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—As good plain cook and laundress; city reference. 412 West 47th St.

FRENCH COOK.—By young Protestant girl; baker, desserts, game, soups, marketing, dinner parties; city, country; reference. 407 4th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable German woman to go out by the day washing or cleaning; good laundress; best reference. Mrs. Schroeder, 451 West 56th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; first-class laundress; by day; cleaning, cooking; reference. Mrs. Maloney, 402 West 56th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by day or month washing, ironing, or cleaning. 317 East 35th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman, work by day or in flat. 109 West 20th St., second floor.

Dressmakers.

CUTTER and FITTER.—First-class; home or out; costumes to order from $5; evening waist, $2.50; late with Worth in Paris and Redfern in London; try her. Mme. Amelie, 101 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By accomplished dressmaker; latest French gowns made for $10; riding habits, jackets, wraps made reasonably; terms, out by day, $3. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian wishes few more customers by day or at home; experienced; city references; terms moderate to ladies speaking French. Parisian, 1,338 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with White & Howard; evening and ball dresses; reference. 134 East 117th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more engagements in private families; reference if necessary. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER, formerly with Mme. Delden, will make gowns from $8 to $10; reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or at home; terms reasonable; highest references. L. Foeri, 148 West 124th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thorough competent waitress or parlormaid; understands dinner courses, wines, salads, silver; highest New-York and Newport personal testimonials. 243 West 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced waitress in private family; good city reference. 420 3d Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly experienced waitress in small private family; takes butler's place; has very best reference. Adams, 117 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class waitress in private family; good city reference. 420 3d Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class waitress in a small private family; can take butler's place; good city references. R., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a reliable person as laundress; will take a family washing by the week that comes by express; best references; none but private families. H. Burns, 128 West 31st St.

MASSAGE.—Ladies desiring treatment at their residence by a graduate of experience, address M. Nelson, 57 East 11th St., Sunday and Tuesday.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Rapid and accurate; permanent position. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORK, &c.—Office or clerical work of any kind; young lady; good handwriting; several years' experience in business houses in this city; good references; no agents. E. G., 1,242 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or FIRST-CLASS SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly experienced young Englishman; tall and good appearance; best of personal reference. H. D., 2 University Place.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced man with best city references; age, 30; wages, $45. G. L., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; single; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; town or country; good references. J. W., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; recently arrived; experienced; age, 30; height, 6 feet 1 inch. A. F. B., 211 West 23d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By experienced French couple; fully capable of taking entire charge; first-class service in every particular; excellent references; can be disengaged any time. L. W., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man in a private family; five years in last place; will be found willing and obliging; first-class reference. J. D., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET—LAUNDRESS.—By competent French couple; sober and honest; understands all kinds of dinner parties; good city references. 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly trained; in private family; intelligent, neat, obliging, and temperate; wages, $50 to $60; excellent city reference. 415 West Boulevard.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent man and good valet; sober and obliging; many years' best city references. F. R., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—First-class; French couple; both competent in their duties; private family; good city references. D. H., 291 West 33d St., Fabio's bell.

BUTLER.—By first-class man in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; over three years in last place. L. N., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young married Frenchman as butler in private family; wife is first-class Parisian dressmaker; best Paris and city references. Louis, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family, where a parlormaid is kept; single; fall; best city reference. A. H. G., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER and VALET—CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress.—By man and wife; excellent Paris references. C., 203 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as first-class butler; speaks English; sober, honest, competent, steady. Lomet, 325 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—As butler or second; English; just landed; good reference; age 30; understands duties. H. C., 880 3d Av.

BUTLER.—An experienced Swiss man; take full charge of parlor and dining room; good city references. Umbricht, 151 East 26th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced French butler; good reference of the city; in private family. L. C., care of Lozzero, 130 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; tall; thoroughly competent; best city references. H. Collins, 237 East 58th St.

BUTLER.—English; references as to ability, sobriety, honesty, &c. A. B., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Protestant; understands his business in all branches; city or country; best testimonials. 467 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in a private family; first-class city reference. E. P., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—As excellent private family servant; by colored man; first-class reference. Perry, 235 West 47th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; best city references; last employer can be seen. C. G., 430 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; very competent in his work; good city reference. P. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Will go as first-class second man; well recommended; personal reference. F. J., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; thoroughly understands his duties; highest personal reference. Thomas O. Connor, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a German Swiss, single, as single-handed man; city or country; very best city references. S. H., 316 East 63th St.

BUTLER.—By superior butler; has lived with first-class English and American families; best personal references. W., 257 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a French butler; competent man; moderate wages; city reference. V. D. M., 152 East 43d St.

BUTLER.—Best city reference. A. S., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—English; good references. Mosley, 324 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; best city references. W. D., 152 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By the day in private families; dinners, lunches, suppers prepared; first-class references. Gatti, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—First-class; seeks position in private family; best city and personal references. Moderate, 19 East 32d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman and groom who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; six and a half years' best city reference from last employer; married; no incumbrance; will be found willing and obliging; on a gentleman's place; country preferred. Mahony, 1,560 Broadway, care Stillings.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced and competent man; careful and stylish city driver; reliable caretaker; strictly temperate; trustworthy; ten years' references from last employer, who will give personal interview to any one requiring his services. P. F. Mason's Stables, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By thoroughly competent man; age 38; single; Swede; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, harness; strictly sober; careful driver; willing to care for furnace and sidewalk; wages moderate. Smith, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; nine years' unexceptionable personal recommendations; stylish appearance; expert driver; temperate, obliging, respectful, industrious, trustworthy; economical manager; moderate expectations. Faithful, 1,020 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe for a long stay wishes to find situation for his man; I can highly recommend him as a first-class man in every way; married; no family; age, 35. R. Lyons, 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman is desirous of finding a situation for coachman, whom I can recommend in the strongest terms for capacity, honesty, and strict sobriety. If a personal interview is desired call at 5 East 66th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class city driver; first-class handler of fine horses, which last and former employers will certify; no objection to stylish place in country. Coachman, Stivers's Carriage Factory, 150 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; 28; single; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; first-class references; last employer can be seen; city or country. J. N., 400 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care of fine horses, carriages, harness; willing and obliging; last employer seen. R., 189 East 89th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a North of Ireland man; stylish, careful, city driver; six years' city reference from last employer. Coachman, care Stillings, 1,560 Broadway.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By a Scotchman; single; understands care of horses, carriages, furnaces, &c.; good references. T. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man, single, with best of reference from last employer; country preferred. Richard Farrell, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—Useful around gentleman's place; careful; understands furnaces; personal written references; city or country. John, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; single; capable and reliable; honest and sober; careful driver; city or country; first-class reference from former employer. W. O., 671 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a single, temperate, and experienced city driver; steady position; city or country; private family. Coachman, 139 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find good place for my coachman, whom I can recommend in every way. S. L., 254 West 45th St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; good, careful driver; disengaged on account of family turning out their horses; first-class reference. P. M., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young single man; first-class city references; can be well recommended by last employer as sober and honest. Coachman, 1,112 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a position for his second coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address, present employer, 685 Madison Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Active and useful, in gentleman's city or country place; references. K. H., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; Scotch; married; first-class city references. John Paul, 1,337 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Competent; Protestant; thirteen years' city reference; city or country. J. W., 24 East 54th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a man 30 years old; single; thoroughly understands his business and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's country place; can milk, &c.; splendid reference from last employer. R., 152 6th Av.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references from last employer; can be seen. M. P., 1,242 Broadway.

GROOM.—By young Scotchman as groom, who thoroughly understands his business. 118 West 53d St., care of Broderick.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By Englishman; 23; thoroughly understands his duties and can furnish excellent references. F. C. B., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—Temperate; willing and obliging; excellent city reference. L., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Canadian, age 24, as second man or single-handed butler; best of reference. C. Baldwin, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By experienced French couple; fully capable of taking entire charge; first-class service in every particular; excellent references; can be disengaged any time. L. W., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man in a private family; five years in last place; will be found willing and obliging; first-class reference. J. D., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET—LAUNDRESS.—By competent French couple; sober and honest; understands all kinds of dinner parties; good city references. 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly trained; in private family; intelligent, neat, obliging, and temperate; wages, $50 to $60; excellent city reference. 415 West Boulevard.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent man and good valet; sober and obliging; many years' best city references. F. R., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—First-class; French couple; both competent in their duties; private family; good city references. D. H., 291 West 33d St., Fabio's bell.

BUTLER.—By first-class man in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; over three years in last place. L. N., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young married Frenchman as butler in private family; wife is first-class Parisian dressmaker; best Paris and city references. Louis, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family, where a parlormaid is kept; single; fall; best city reference. A. H. G., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER and VALET—CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress.—By man and wife; excellent Paris references. C., 203 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as first-class butler; speaks English; sober, honest, competent, steady. Lomet, 325 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—As butler or second; English; just landed; good reference; age 30; understands duties. H. C., 880 3d Av.

BUTLER.—An experienced Swiss man; take full charge of parlor and dining room; good city references. Umbricht, 151 East 26th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced French butler; good reference of the city; in private family. L. C., care of Lozzero, 130 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; tall; thoroughly competent; best city references. H. Collins, 237 East 58th St.

BUTLER.—English; references as to ability, sobriety, honesty, &c. A. B., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Protestant; understands his business in all branches; city or country; best testimonials. 467 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in a private family; first-class city reference. E. P., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—As excellent private family servant; by colored man; first-class reference. Perry, 235 West 47th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; best city references; last employer can be seen. C. G., 430 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; very competent in his work; good city reference. P. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Will go as first-class second man; well recommended; personal reference. F. J., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; thoroughly understands his duties; highest personal reference. Thomas O. Connor, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a German Swiss, single, as single-handed man; city or country; very best city references. S. H., 316 East 63th St.

BUTLER.—By superior butler; has lived with first-class English and American families; best personal references. W., 257 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a French butler; competent man; moderate wages; city reference. V. D. M., 152 East 43d St.

BUTLER.—Best city reference. A. S., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—English; good references. Mosley, 324 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; best city references. W. D., 152 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By the day in private families; dinners, lunches, suppers prepared; first-class references. Gatti, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—First-class; seeks position in private family; best city and personal references. Moderate, 19 East 32d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman and groom who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; six and a half years' best city reference from last employer; married; no incumbrance; will be found willing and obliging; on a gentleman's place; country preferred. Mahony, 1,560 Broadway, care Stillings.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced and competent man; careful and stylish city driver; reliable caretaker; strictly temperate; trustworthy; ten years' references from last employer, who will give personal interview to any one requiring his services. P. F. Mason's Stables, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By thoroughly competent man; age 38; single; Swede; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, harness; strictly sober; careful driver; willing to care for furnace and sidewalk; wages moderate. Smith, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; nine years' unexceptionable personal recommendations; stylish appearance; expert driver; temperate, obliging, respectful, industrious, trustworthy; economical manager; moderate expectations. Faithful, 1,020 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe for a long stay wishes to find situation for his man; I can highly recommend him as a first-class man in every way; married; no family; age, 35. R. Lyons, 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman is desirous of finding a situation for coachman, whom I can recommend in the strongest terms for capacity, honesty, and strict sobriety. If a personal interview is desired call at 5 East 66th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class city driver; first-class handler of fine horses, which last and former employers will certify; no objection to stylish place in country. Coachman, Stivers's Carriage Factory, 150 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; 28; single; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; first-class references; last employer can be seen; city or country. J. N., 400 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care of fine horses, carriages, harness; willing and obliging; last employer seen. R., 189 East 89th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a North of Ireland man; stylish, careful, city driver; six years' city reference from last employer. Coachman, care Stillings, 1,560 Broadway.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By a Scotchman; single; understands care of horses, carriages, furnaces, &c.; good references. T. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man, single, with best of reference from last employer; country preferred. Richard Farrell, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—Useful around gentleman's place; careful; understands furnaces; personal written references; city or country. John, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; single; capable and reliable; honest and sober; careful driver; city or country; first-class reference from former employer. W. O., 671 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a single, temperate, and experienced city driver; steady position; city or country; private family. Coachman, 139 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find good place for my coachman, whom I can recommend in every way. S. L., 254 West 45th St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; good, careful driver; disengaged on account of family turning out their horses; first-class reference. P. M., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

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Situations Wanted—Males.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands steam, furnaces, pain

SARAH BERNHARDT HERE

Return of the Famous Actress After Five Years' Absence.

RETAINS HER YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE

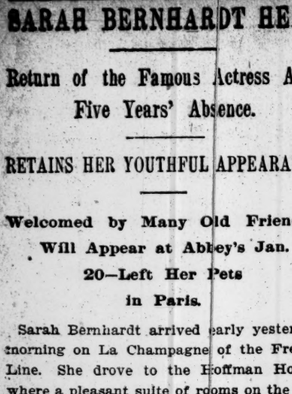
Welcomed by Many Old Friends—Will Appear at Abbey's Jan. 20—Left Her Pets in Paris.

Sarah Bernhardt arrived early yesterday morning on La Champagne of the French Line. She drove to the Hoffman House, where a pleasant suite of rooms on the first floor had been engaged for her.

It is nearly five years since Mme. Bernhardt was in this country, and it cannot properly be said that half a decade has left no traces upon the mobile features of the great actress. Nevertheless, Mme. Bernhardt marvelously retains her appearance of youth and life.

The fire of her eyes is undimmed and the subtle grace and suggestion of intense, eager life that were characteristic of her movements when last she was seen on the boards of a New-York theatre seemed to have lost none of their charm and spontaneity yesterday when she received a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES and told him how pleased she was to be once again in America.

Having rested during the day, Mme. Bernhardt received friends and reporters for two hours in the late afternoon. She was dressed



Sarah Bernhardt.
Arrived from Paris on La Champagne Yesterday.

in an exquisitely simple tea gown of delicate pink, trimmed with Bruges lace. Her peculiar shade of golden hair matched perfectly with the tone of her dress.

She half reclined on a sofa, the picture, in the soft light of a single lamp, of graceful, easy, languorous repose. Her eyes, as beautiful as ever, only occasionally, through half-closed eyelashes, flashed those tigerish gleams of fire that have so often thrilled her admirers from the stage of the Renaissance Théâtre. Only once or twice, when a tactless question moved her to undisguised disgust, or the happier words of an old friend touched a chord of sympathy and enthusiasm, did the great Sarah forsake her position of repose and give a glimpse of that nervous, intense life which is so manifest in her acting.

"Ah! but I am so tired," she said in French, with a smile that showed her teeth, "and they ask me so many questions. I have been up since 6 o'clock this morning, and stepped off La Champagne at 9 o'clock. The voyage was delightful, and I was not seasick. My company of forty players came with me. We begin rehearsals at once."

Mme. Bernhardt answered fifty questions from as many questioners like a rapid-fire gun, and always with a smile and animated gestures. Then she turned with a sigh to M. Durand, the representative of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and said:

"Mais on me demande tant de questions! C'est affreux! C'est incroyable!"

Her season commences at Abbey's Theatre Jan. 20, with "Izeyl" which will then be given here for the first time.

"It is a new Hindu drama," explained the actress, "written by Armand Silvestre and Eugene Morand. It was first produced at La Renaissance, in Paris. Yes," she added, "I still manage that theatre, and when I return to Paris shall resume work there."

Other plays the "divine Sarah" will produce here for the first time are "La Femme de Claude," "Gismonda," and "L'Arlesienne," (by Daudet), "La Tosca," "La Dame aux Camélias," and "Phèdre" will also be given.

"It is possible I may also produce my own play 'La Duchesse Catherine,' but I am not sure," she said.

Mme. Bernhardt will remain four weeks at Abbey's Theatre. She will then leave for a tour of Canada, and afterward of the United States. She will visit all the principal cities, going as far West as Chicago and St. Louis, and as far South as New-Orleans. She will go to England in May, and thence to her own theatre, La Renaissance, in Paris.

"And how are your pets, Mme. Bernhardt?" the reporter asked.

"Ah," she laughed, "my pets are well. I left one tiger, a cat, and four lions in Paris, as well as a fine St. Bernard which I brought home with me from Australia. I have brought with me that beautiful Scotch collie you saw lying on the rug. His name is Game, and he is a beauty."

The actress was disinclined to talk about actors and actresses, but said she adored Irving.

"And what do you think of Yvette Guilbert?"

"Yvette Guilbert," she replied. "Mais je ne l'ai pas encore vue."

"And whom do you consider the greatest actress after yourself?" she was asked.

"No, no," she laughed, with a shrug of the shoulders that included the whole body, "that I cannot answer, of course."

Mme. Bernhardt passed lightly in conversation on many topics. She rides a bicycle and enjoys it; she does not believe Count de Castellane will squander his wife's fortune, because he is rather parsimonious than liberal; and she never goes to Worth for a costume.

CONDUCTOR ACCUSED OF CRUELTY

Said to Have Ejected a Passenger Between Stations in Zero Weather.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 12.—Dr. William H. Bross, medical examiner for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has notified the Long Island Railroad Company that he will demand an explanation of the action of Conductor J. Fletcher Aumock in putting Patrick O'Bryan, one of the doctor's employes, off a train at night when the thermometer was below zero.

It is said that O'Bryan boarded the train at Lindenhurst without purchasing a ticket, and that Aumock stopped the train and made O'Bryan leave, when the latter said he had no money.

O'Bryan, who is an old man, was not well clad. He started to walk here. He had to cross several streams, through which he waded. He became dazed by the cold and lost his way, and it was late when, with his clothing frozen stiff, he staggered into town.

It is alleged that Aumock, by ejecting a passenger between stations for not paying fare, violated a State law.

To Investigate Charges Against Simms

The Colored Republican Club of New-York City and State held a special meeting yesterday at 3 o'clock, in its rooms, 131 West Twenty-sixth Street, to consider charges of dishonesty that have been made against Caleb Simms, the colored leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Simms is now janitor of the Senate at Albany.

The club appointed the following committee to investigate charges: Chairman Samuel Moran, John W. Browne, Thomas F. Sayles, Edward H. Hardy, Thomas C. Jarrott, and James Smith.

Fire at the Toboggan Slide.

Fire was discovered in the engine room of the toboggan slide at the Sea Beach Hotel, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon. The Fire Department responded promptly, and in half an hour the flames were checked. The property, which is owned by Edward D. Morrell of Jersey City, was damaged $300. What caused the fire is not known.

THIS AN UNEXPECTED REPORT

A Central Labor Union Delegate Found Employes in Dry Goods Stores to be Well Treated.

The Central Labor Union heard a report yesterday, to which it listened with surprise. The delegates were prepared to listen to a report adverse to capitalists who are generally charged with ill-treating their employes.

The Central Labor Union appointed a committee to co-operate with the Working Women's Society, and confer with the large dry goods merchants in regard to a bill proposing to bring mercantile establishments within the provisions of the factory laws. Miss Alice Woodbridge and other labor advocates had indorsed the bill, and charges were made that saleswomen, in dry goods stores especially, were not properly trated, that ventilation in the stores was bad, and nothing was done for their comfort or convenience.

Delegate Pallas, who was on this committee, reported in its behalf yesterday, that no conferences had taken place, and so he decided to start on an investigation himself. In his report Delegate Pallas says:

"When I first attended the conferences of the Working Women's Society, I was struck by the apparent cruelty and heartlessness of the proprietors of the stores. I was in fact surprised that the state of things which was described to me could go on. I heard from other sources that a mistake had been made and decided to investigate matters myself.

"I started on a systematic inspection of the stores, winding up on Saturday night. I looked into every nook and corner, and left nothing undone to get all information possible. Instead of being harsly treated I found the girls in every case to be kindly and considerately treated. Their condition is one of luxury compared with the condition of girls in factories.

"Although I was introduced as a delegate of the Central Labor Union, in each case every facility was given me to inspect the stores from top to bottom. I was prepared to find grievances on all hands, but found nothing but what was worthy of praise.

"I simply desire to tell the truth about what I saw. The question of wages did not enter into my mission. Some of them get good wages, some of them smaller wages, but I learned of many acts of kindness and real charity by employers to their help.

"I was informed, to my astonishment, that this was the first time that any representative of organized labor had gone through the stores. I asked some of the employers if they had any objection to the girls joining labor unions, but they said that was a new question."

Delegate Pallas said he proposed to Miss Alice Woodbridge, the Secretary of the Working Women's Society, to meet the merchants and consult with them, but she refused. She would not alter her bill, no matter what action the Central Labor Union might take, and she thought that the Central Labor Union had interfered without being asked.

The meeting adopted the report.

FIFTH AND SECOND AVENUES JOIN HANDS

The Rev. John Hall Installs the Rev. William Hughes as Pastor.

Fifth Avenue and Second Avenue literally shook hands in Christian fellowship last evening. When the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church went to the little Knox Presbyterian Church, Second Avenue and Seventy-second Street, to install Pastor William Hughes, many of his congregation followed him to witness the ceremony.

They witnessed two ceremonies—in fact, two eras in the life of Mr. Hughes, for, in addition to being installed as pastor of the church, where he has preached nearly a year on probation, his baby Elizabeth Strong Hughes, was baptized by the celebrated Fifth Avenue divine.

The church was crowded. The ceremony was from the orthodox Presbyterian ritual. Dr. Hall preached the sermon, in which he told the congregation of its privileges as people of a Christian country and a Christian age, and then of their duties to their God, their country, and to their new pastor. He delivered an injunction to the pastor to be true to himself, to his God, and to the flock he had been delegated to guide in the paths of righteousness and salvation.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Sanderson delivered the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. F. H. Marling the charge to the people.

BUSY DAY FOR BRIDGE TRUSTEES

Several Important Questions May Be Decided This Afternoon.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will hold their monthly meeting this afternoon. Questions of great importance will be brought up, and Mayor Wurster will make his first apearance as a Trustee.

The Trustees are Mayor Strong and Controller Fitch of this city, Mayor Wurster and Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, and Messrs. Page and Henriques of this city and Howell and Keeney of Brooklyn.

The question of giving the Bridge Plaza for a railroad terminal is to be considered, as well as the offer of Patrick H. Flynn of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company to carry passengers over the bridge free of charge, provided that the Trustees give him the privilege of using the bridge to operate his cars.

Some action will probably be taken on the plan to put a telephone service in use on the cars, so as to avoid collisions in foggy weather.

THEY ELOPED TO JERSEY CITY

Miss Viola Moulds and Percival Ballin Did Not Agree with Parents.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 12.—Miss Viola Moulds, twenty-one years old, of 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, New-York City, and Percival Ballin, twenty-one years old, of 40 West Seventy-sixth Street, were married here to-night by Justice McCormack, the ceremony being performed in the Justice's house, 39 Mercer Street.

Mrs. Ballin is a daughter of William Moulds, owner of saloons in University Place and Broadway, New-York City. Mr. Ballin is a son of Gustave Ballin of J. & G. Ballin, housefurnishing goods, Broadway and Franklin Street, New-York City.

The families had no objection to the marriage, the bride said, except on account of age. She and Mr. Ballin decided not to wait. They came here to be married because the bride was born here.

A Chinaman Writes Lottery.

Charles Joe was locked up last night in the Elizabeth Street Police Station for violating the lottery laws.

As Detective George Sherwood passed 17 Mott Street he saw Chinamen enter and leave the building. In Room 7, on the third floor, he found Joe, busily engaged with a bamboo pencil writing lottery slips.

On the table was about a dollar in change and a quantity of lottery tickets, books, and "drawings." The stuffy little room was full of Chinamen, who ran as Sherwood entered and seized Joe.

Joe attempted to get away, but, finding this impossible, took out a roll of greenbacks and offered it to the detective to let him go.

At the police station it took five minutes of diligent searching to find the roll, which Sherwood finally found up Joe's sleeve, with a rubber band around it. It contained seventeen one-dollar bills.

Boys Caught Playing Pool.

Complaints have been made at the East Twenty-second Street Police Station of the existence of a poolroom at 308 Third Avenue. Detective Quinn and a squad of police raided this place at 9:30 o'clock last night. The alleged poolroom is in the rear of a cigar store. The police arrested thirteen persons, mostly boys, and locked them up in the station house. A number of the boys were well dressed and were said to be sons of rich parents. James Kelly of 778 Washington Street, who is said to be the Superintendent, and Rudolph Huschel of 121 Hester Street, cashier of the place, were also arrested. The prisoners will be araigned in the Yorkville Court this morning.

The Farr Faction in Control.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Jan. 12.—The Rev. Otto Sieker, assistant pastor of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Church of Broome Street, New-York City, was to-day elected pastor of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church of Bayonne. Ex-Mayor William C. Farr and his faction, who forced into retirement the Rev. Frederick W. Holls, now have complete control.

DENOUNCES THE SPY SYSTEM

Excise Commissioner Harburger Speaks on New-York City Affairs—Praises Mayor Strong.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12.—Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger of New-York delivered an address to-night at Providence Hall on "Liberal Ideas in Our Republic." Among other things, the Commissioner said, referring to New-York:

"In all its history the city has never suffered as much as recently in the oppressive measures which are being pursued by the Police Department and the Legislature of the State. All these officials lose sight of the fact that we are not a village, but a great, prosperous city, depending upon these various industries for our further perpetuation and propagation. I fully agree with Mayor Strong when he denounces the spy system in our city. Nothing is so degrading and humiliating as to see a great and honored department allowing a system which is demoralizing and tends to belittle the standard of manhood. New-York City never had a Mayor who is so liberally inclined and so fearless in the enunciation of his views as Mayor Strong.

"If the Greater New-York bill becomes a law the trend of public opinion is in the direction of electing Mayor Strong as the first Mayor of the greater city.

"Liberal ideas must prevail in our Republic. The foundation stone and its cardinal principles rest upon the same. The Government and the City of New-York owes its progress to that fact. The people are aroused, astonished, and angered at the illiberal policy pursued by the officials in power in our city. They are honest and painstaking in their strict performance of duties, over-zealous and sticklers for the very letter of the old and obsolete Blue Laws, long forgotten and never expected to be resurrected.

"Let us live up to our declaration of independence, that 'life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness are the guiding spirit of our people.'"

ROBBED WEIGHING MACHINES

Five Boys Arrested—They Admit that They Had Broken Many Open—Got 253 Cents in One.

Five boys who were arrested Saturday night were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a novel charge. For the past two months complaints have been made to the Sergeant of the Twenty-fourth Precinct by representatives of the United States Automatic Weighing Machine Company that their outdoor machines were being broken open and the money taken.

Two policemen saw a boy working at a machine at Seventy-fourth Street and Western Boulevard Saturday night. They waited until he had pried the fastening off the cash-box, and, as he was in the act of counting the 253 pennies it contained, arrested him.

The youngster had a long, slender cold chisel, which he used as a jimmy. He said he was Carlo Anderson, fourteen years old, of 237 West Sixty-sixth Street. He didn't seem to think he had committed any serious offense and talked freely of his plans. He said that he was one of a gang of five lads of about his own age who made a business of looting the weighing machines. He gave their names, and the same night the policemen arrested Joseph Corcoran of 145 Amsterdam Avenue and John Devlin, 204 West Sixty-second Street, both fourteen years old, and James Brady, 233 West Sixty-sixth Street, and James Ryan, 90 Amsterdam Avenue, who are fifteen years old. The youngsters, who seemed to be sons of respectable parents, all admitted their guilt. They declared that Brady was the leader, and he admitted it, with a little pride. They declared that they "had about finished New-York, and were going to do Jersey City the coming week, after which they had planned to make a tour of the larger cities of the State." They said they got from 15 cents to $4.50 per machine, and made a good deal of money.

In the absence of a representative of the weighing machine company, Magistrate Mott remanded the young defendants to the custody of Agent Dietz of the Gerry society for a hearing to-morrow.

THE STARS AND STRIPES IN MONTREAL

Edward E. Rice Tells of the Hissing in a Montreal Theatre.

Manager Edward E. Rice has returned from Montreal, where his "1492" company had a lively time last week. The American flag is very liberally displayed in the extravaganza, and last Monday night in Montreal some of the audience greeted it with hisses and catcalls. Mr. Rice was summoned to Montreal and reached there Tuesday night of last week. He says:

"I found that there was a good deal of excitement in certain circles, and some even went so far as to demand that I should replace the American flag with the British. Of course, I would not haul down the colors of my country under any circumstances, though perfectly willing to fly the English emblem in conjunction with them.

"I did this, and in the stereopticon exhibition not only showed the American flag, but the portrait of Queen Victoria as well. That this was not wholly satisfactory to the 'gods' was shown by the fact that they further demanded that an Englishman display the union jack.

"Mr. Seagrave, a member of my company, who is an Englishman, acting on the impulse of the moment, complied with the request. He did not consult me about doing so, as I was in the front of the house at the time.

"Before I left Montreal I was assured by many of the best people of the city that they regretted that anything disrespectful should have been said of or done to the American colors."

RUSSIAN MINISTER COMES AND GOES

M. Kotzebue Arrives on the Champagne and Has Nothing to Say.

Among the passengers who arrived on the French Line steamship La Champagne yesterday was M. Kotzebue, Russian Minister to the United States. M. Kotzebue, after greeting several friends at the pier, went with the Russian Consul General, Alexander Olarovsky, to the latter's home, in the Hotel Logerot, Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, where he spent the day.

M. Olarovsky said later that the Minister was disinclined to talk on the present European crisis and would not himself express an opinion as to Russia's position in the matter.

The Consul General escorted M. Kotzebue to Jersey City later in the day, where he took the 3:20 train on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington. M. Kotzebue brought three men servants and two maids with him.

GEN. HARRISON'S QUIET SUNDAY

Makes a Call and Receives a Caller—Will Leave To-morrow.

Gen. Harrison remained in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday until after luncheon. He went out at 3 o'clock to call on Mrs. Dimmock, at 40 East Thirty-eighth Street, returning to his hotel for dinner.

Police Commissioner Grant paid a visit to the ex-President a few minutes before 6 o'clock, remaining only a short time.

Gen. Harrison went out again after dinner and did not return until a late hour. He will probably leave this city to-morrow for Washington, where he is to argue a case before the Supreme Court in behalf of the Stanford estate in connection with California irrigation claims.

McAuley Mission's 14th Anniversary.

The fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the McAuley Cremorne Mission, at 104 West Thirty-second Street, was celebrated yesterday afternoon and evening with special services. The services were conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ballou, assisted by Mr. Van Norden, John Noble Stearns, Joseph Talcott, and Mrs. De Puyster Field.

Among those present were Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Richard Garrettson, J. E. Corning, and Mrs. Whittemore.

The annual report showed the total attendance for the year ending Dec. 1, 1895, to be 50,080.

Fewer Excise Arrests Yesterday.

The police made forty-five excise arrests yesterday, nine less than on Sunday, Jan. 5. There were arrests in nineteen precincts out of the thirty-eight. The largest number of arrests were made by the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where five prisoners were locked up.

ENTOMBED MAN RESCUED

James Isherwood Taken From the Well at Franklin—He May Die From the Prostration.

FRANKLIN, N. J., Jan. 12.—James Isherwood, who was entombed in a well here, was rescued at 6:30 o'clock this morning. He was seventeen hours at the bottom of the well, with tons of earth above him. Isherwood and two other men were at work in the well Saturday, when it caved in. Isherwood's two companions escaped, but he was entombed at the bottom of the well, forty-six feet from the surface.

The men who rescued him worked steadily from the time of the cave-in until the rescue was completed. They worked in relays. It was at first believed that Isherwood was either killed by the fall of earth or suffocated beneath it, but after the men had been at work several hours they heard cries from the entombed man.

The rescuers at 9 o'clock last night could hear Isherwood appealing to them to hurry on the work. He said that he was not badly hurt, but was cramped. The work of rescue went on all night. Bonfires blazed around the opening. Daylight was fast approaching when the entombed man was reached.

After his head was uncovered he was given stimulants, and the work of removing the earth from around his limbs and body wash pushed forward rapidly. At last sufficient of the earth had been taken out to permit of the man being drawn up, and he was raised to the surface once more.

He did not appear to be hurt in any way. He was taken into a house. Later he began to collapse, and was sent to St. Michael's Hospital. There his condition was pronounced precarious.

When found Isherwood was in a half-standing position against the side of the well. The hard-frozen earth and some scantling that had been placed in the well formed an arch when the cave-in occurred, and this saved the entombed man's life.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Thompson, youngest daughter of Mrs. Frederick J. F. Thompson of East Sixty-seventh Street, to Charles W. Lawrence, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald F. Lawrence of Baltimore. The wedding will take place early next Summer.

—Albert Morris Bagby gives the second matinée musicale of the second course of this Winter this morning in the ballroom at the Waldorf.

—Mrs. J. Van Dusen Reed has cards out for a large reception Friday afternoon of this week at 5 West Thirty-sixth Street in honor of Miss Florence Van Dusen Reed. The Reeds are in New-York temporarily, their home being in Paris.

—Mrs. Edward G. Loring of 109 East Thirtieth Street will receive on Wednesdays during the season.

—The marriage of Miss Louise Van Beuren Davis, a daughter of Mrs. John W. Davis of 21 West Fourteenth Street, to Alfred Huidekoper Bond of Boston will take place on the afternoon of Jan. 28 in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street. A small reception will follow at the town house of the bride's mother.

—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Southard and Miss Southard, who have been in Europe for nearly a year, arrived in London from Paris last week, and after remaining in that city until the latter part of next month, will sail for New-York.

—Mrs. J. H Woodling, Miss Woodling, and James H. Woodling, Jr., will sail for Europe late this month. Mr. Woodling went abroad early last December and is at present in Paris.

—Mrs. Allen Tucker of 15 West Thirty-eighth Street has cards out for Saturday of this week and for the following Saturday for afternoon receptions. The drawing rooms of the Tucker city residence will be lavishly decorated with roses and palms, and the hostess will be assisted in receiving by a number of prominent matrons and maids.

—Mrs. Francis Schroeder and the Misses Schroeder of 137 Madison Avenue will receive informally this afternoon and on the succeeding Mondays until Lent. Mrs. Blackstock-Downey of Toronto, who is at present the guest of Mrs. Schroeder, will receive with her.

—Announcement comes from Baltimore of the engagement of Miss Lucille Forsythe, a daughter of Mrs. Charles J. Forsythe of that city, to Dr. William Theodore Holcombe of Boston. Interest to New-Yorkers in this announcement lies in the fact that Miss Forsythe is a granddaughter of the late Mason Forsythe of New-York. Miss Forsythe spent the greater portion of last Winter in town, and was here during December of last year. The wedding will take place in the Spring of this year.

—M. Le Cocq de Lautreppe will give two entertainments at Sherry's which will be of interest, and which will undoubtedly bring out a large number of fashionable folk. M. de Lautreppe proposes to lecture on the origin of French songs, and will have the assistance of Mlle. Yvette Guilbert. The initial lecture will take place on Thursday afternoon of this week, and the second matinée will take place on Saturday, Jan. 28. The programme for the first matinée will be as follows:

"La Petite Curieuse"	Réné Luguet
"Si Tu Savais, Ma Chere"	V. Meusy
"La Promise"	V. Meusy
"La Legende du Conserit"	J. Jouy
"Par un Clair de Lune"	Em. Bessiere
"Morphinée"	Jean Lorrain
"Petit Chagrin"	Maurice Vaucaire
"Les Petits Pavés"	Maurice Vaucaire
"Le Fiacre"	Xanrof
"Les 4 Etudiants"	Xanrof
"Te Souvient-il?"	Xanrof

The programme for the second matinée will be:

"Sa Famille"	Herval
"Les Petits Vernis"	J. Redelsperger
"Les Jeunes Mariées"	Xanrof
"Sur la Scene"	Xanrof
"Mon Gosse"	A. Sémiane
"La Soularde"	J. Jouy
"Est-il Donc Bien Vrai?"	Alex. Georges
"Les Souvenirs de Lizette"	Fred Berat
"La Tour St. Jacques"	E. Hachin
"La Terre"	J. Jouy

The patronesses are Mrs. William Brewster, Mrs. Henry Draper, Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. F. Rhinelander Jones, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. Brander Matthews, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

The important dance of this week will be the Tuesday Evening dance, which will take place at Sherry's. Mrs. John Christopher Wilmerding has charge of this function, and it will undoubtedly prove one of the jolliest affairs of the season. The subscribers of this set of dances are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry J. Barbey, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Robert L. Clarkson, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Francklyn, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. H. Van R. Kennedy, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., and Mrs. Woodworth.

PATRIARCH.

FOR BOYS' WINTER WEAR.

Fancy cheviot outing suits—"knickers" with box-cloth extensions.

Sweaters—for less money than anywhere else in New York—we believe.

Heavy Scotch stockings—seem expensive until you consider how they last.

Golf capes of chinchilla—worsted lined, velvet collar and detachable hood.

Skating and golf caps.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—John P. Powers, a fire patrolman, of 227 East Twenty-fifth Street; Rafuelo Guemo of 9 Crosby Street, and Joseph Nicholas of 124 Elm Street, junk dealers, who were arrested Saturday on the charge of stealing articles from the ruins of the fire in the store of Tiddean & Wormser, 105 to 109 Wooster Street, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. They were held in $2,000 bail each by Magistrate Flammer for examination to-day.

—A policeman found a man under the influence of liquor asleep on the steps of the Clearing House, 83 Cedar Street, yesterday, and took him to the station house. There the man gave his name as John Kelly of 277 Broome Street. Doorman Mannix found the man dead in his cell about 5 o'clock. The Coroner was notified and decided that the man had died from acute Bright's disease.

—Two patients suffering from scarlet fever were sent from Bellevue Hospital yesterday to the Willard Parker Hospital, at Sixteenth Street and East River—Thomas McKenna, three-years-old, who has been in the hospital since July 31, 1894, suffering from hip disease, and Mamie Cavanagh, aged twenty-two, of the Mills Training School. Neither case is considered serious.

—Charles N. Lorette, a house painter of Summerville, N. J., died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday from a broken back. Lorette fell from a scaffold in Summerville Nov. 4 while at work painting a house, and received the injuries which resulted in his death. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital so that he could receive the most skillful treatment.

—A man committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas early yesterday morning in the Elberon Hotel, 75 Fourth Avenue. He had registered as John Malcolm, but from papers in his pocket he is thought to be John Meyer, a commercial traveler in the employ of George Ahern & Sons, wholesale grocers of 125 Fairview Avenue, Jersey City.

Brooklyn.

—James Williams, alleged proprietor of a gambling house, 3 Willoughby Street, which was raided at midnight Saturday, was held for trial by Justice Tighe yesterday. The other twenty-one men arrested at the time of the raid were discharged.

—A dinner will be given to Col. William Hester, President of The Brooklyn Eagle Company, in the Pouch Mansion to-night. It is in celebration of his twentieth anniversary as President of the company.

—Public Bathhouse No. 8, lying at the foot of Henry Street, caught fire early yesterday morning. The damage was $1,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp.

—The Irving Club will give its fourth annual reception and dance in the clubhouse in Herkimer Street Jan. 28. Mrs. Frederick W. Wurster will be one of the patronesses.

—Charles McClosky, fourteen years old, of 171 King Street, while skating in Prospect Park yesterday, fell, and fractured his leg. He was taken home in an ambulance.

—A child's bank, containing $2.40, was found in Washington Park yesterday morning. It had been stolen from the house of Dr. Arthur R. Palm, 19 Lafayette Avenue.

—Patrolman William B. Wallace of the Twenty-fourth Precinct mounted squad, was buried yesterday. Services were held in his mother's home, 416 Seventh Avenue.

—The annual ball of the Emerald Society for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will be held in the Academy of Music Wednesday, Jan. 29.

—The General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County, the Shepard organization, will elect this evening officers for the ensuing year.

—The body of Michael Burke, the boy who was drowned while coasting on Coney Island Creek Saturday, was recovered yesterday.

—Fire in the factory of the New-York Gutta Percha Company, 25 Skillman Street, early yesterday morning, caused $300 damage.

—George Jackson and Thomas Lorraine, barbers at 489 Nostrand Avenue, were arrested yesterday for having their shop open.

—The Democratic General Committee will meet in the Athenæum to-night, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

—The annual dinner of the Brooklyn Society of Verwenters will be had at the Montauk Club Friday evening.

—The Marine and Field Club will hold its annual election at the Brooklyn Club to-morrow evening.

—The Montauk Club will give a dinner to Maybr Wurster and his Cabinet in February.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Long Island.

—The following officers have been elected by the Springfield Methodist Church: Superintendent—William P. Ambermann; Assistant Superintendent—Robert A. Murray; Secretary—William H. Nostrand; Assistant Secretaries—Edward H. Thompson and Fred R. Deremer; Treasurer—George S. Fosdick; Librarians—John Hendrickson, Irving Murray, William W. Kinsey, and Elias Frederick; Organist—Mrs. Edward H. Thomson.

—Jamaica Lodge, No. 546, F. and A. M., has installed the following officers: Master—George W. Burnham; Senior Warden—Fred J. Moore; Junior Warden—Fred W. Coe; Senior Deacon—B. Frank Wood; Junior Deacon—E. W. Mansur; Treasurer—Henry Clarke; Secretary—W. E. Stecher; Chaplain—Edward Thompson; Organist—W. A. Cattell; Marshal—Edgar P. Allyn; Tiler—William J. Rosst.

—Columbia Hose Company of Richmond Hill has elected these officers: Chief—Ambrose Hayes; Assistant Chief—Robert H. Roberts; Foreman—John Kurz; Assistant Foreman—Leo Spitznagle; Secretary—Lawrence Bayard; Treasurer—Henry McLaughlin.

—Superintendent Blood of the Long Island Railroad Company has sent a letter to the life-saving crew at the Arverne Station thanking its members for aiding in clearing the tracks of the road Dec. 26, when a large building was blown upon them.

—The members of the class of '95 of the Patchogue Union School held a reunion Friday evening.

—Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company of Newtown is to be equipped with a new apparatus.

Long Island City.

—John Wray, fifty-four years old, a painter who lived at 109 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, died in St. John's Hospital Saturday night. His death was due to injuries received by falling off the roof of the Barber Asphalt Company's works at the foot of Sixth Street, Saturday morning.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Do you know how welcome you are to look about here to see the novelties; to ask questions; to get ideas and information? Happy to have you wander around and compare prices. You will note the superior taste and excellency the moment you step over the threshold. A perfect esprit de corps permeates the entire establishment. Buy—if you want anything—or buy not at all. We are here to serve you in any way you may elect. Drop in to learn the advantage if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

OUR LINEN SALE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1896.

Housekeeping Linens for Dining Room, Bed Room and Bath Room, in all grades, for practical service or for ornamental use, at prices unusual even for this season. The sizes and varieties are here indicated:

TABLE CLOTHS.

2x2	2x2½	2x3	2x3½	2x4
1.50	1.90	2.25		
1.65	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50
3.25	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00
4.50	5.50	6.75	8.00	9.00

Larger sizes in proportion.

NAPKINS.

5-8 size: $1.00, $1.20, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, $1.90, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.25, $3.75 and $4.50 per dozen.

3-4 size: $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $2.65, $2.90, $3.75, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.50 per dozen.

LUNCH SETS.

Knotted Fringed

2x2	2x2½	2x3	2x3½	2x4
3.50	4.25	5.00	5.75	6.50
4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50
	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.50

Knotted Fringe Drawn Work

2x2	2x2½	2x3	2x3½	2x4
5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50

Hemstitched

2x2	2x2½	2x3	2x3½	2x4
5.25	6.00	6.75		
6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50
8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	
10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50

2½x2½	2½x3	2½x3½
$15.00	$16.50	$18.00

2½x4	2½x4½	2½x5
$19.50	$21.00	$22.50

Finest Quality Made

2½x2½	2½x3	2½x3½	2½x4
30.00	34.00	38.00	42.00

TEA CLOTHS.

Hemstitched

Sizes	5-4	6-4	7-4
	1.75	2.25	3.25 each

With double row of Hemstitching

5-4	6-4	7-4
2.50	3.50	4.50 each.

PILLOW CASES.

Hemstitched

22½x36 inches, 75 cents, 90 cents, $1.00, $1.15, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per pair.

25x36 inches, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75 per pair.

27x36 inches, $1.75, $2.10, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00 per pair.

LINEN SHEETS.

Hemstitched

2x2¾ yards, $3.50, $4.38 and $4.90 per pair.

2¾x2¾, $4.25, $4.50, $4.90, $6.50 and $7.50 per pair.

TOWELS.

Fringed, Hemmed and Hemstitched.

$1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 per dozen and upwards.

Webb's Fine Towels with White and Colored borders in plain fringes, knotted fringes and hemstitched, from $3.00 to $12.00 per dozen. Kitchen, Glass and Roller Towels, hemmed ready for use.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
Broadway and 11th St.

Flushing.

—The Flushing and Bayside Sons of Temperance have elected these officers: Worthy Patriarch—W. H. Hutton; Worthy Associate—Miss M. E. Griffin; Chaplain—Mrs. S. T. Ferrell; Superintendent of Young People's Work—H. C. Duncan; Recording Secretary—F. C. Bouse; Assistant Recording Secretary—G. H. Stewart; Financial Secretary—R.

Monday
January 13-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

TRIBUTE TO DR. LEIDY

Proposal to Establish a Fellowship of Anatomy.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SCIENTIST

Quaint Introduction of Himself—His Tenderness of Heart—Method of Securing Possession of Two Interesting Specimens.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—In Wyoming, on the western slope of the Rockies, a little south of the great National Park, snow-capped and rising in solitary grandeur above the plain, stands Mount Leidy. From the eastern coast of Grinnell Island, the highest known land of the globe, projecting far into the solitudes of the icy northern seas, extends Cape Joseph Leidy. For the christening of this there was no need of wine, for the breakers of the seas are continually dashing on its shores and making its existence an eternal christening. Leidy Column and Leidy Stalactite are the best of their kind in the Luray Caves.

Thus Dr. Leidy has had his name impressed by loving friends in the wilds of Wyoming, high in the arctic regions, and deeply under the soil, as at Luray.

Dr. Joseph Leidy, whom explorers in various parts of the world have thus delighted to honor, died in the sixty-eighth year of his age on April 30, 1891, after living a much more eventful life than is given to many men.

How naïve, and yet how exceedingly characteristic, was his introduction of himself at the beginning of a course of popu-

The Late Dr. Joseph Leidy,
In Memory of Whom It Is Proposed to Establish a Fellowship.

lar lectures in Association Hall a few years before his death! The Chairman of the meeting was absent, and there was no one to introduce the venerable speaker. When the time for beginning the lecture arrived Dr. Leidy stepped forward and began:

My name is Joseph Leidy, Doctor of Medicine. I was born in this city on the 9th of September, 1823, and I have lived here ever since. My father was Philip Leidy, hatter, on Third Street, above Vine. My mother was Catharine Mellick, but she died a few months after my birth. My father married her sister, Christina Mellick, and she was the mother I have known, who was all in all to me, the one to whom I owe all I am. At an early age I took great delight in natural history, and in noticing all natural objects. I have reason to think that I know a little of natural history, and a little of that little I propose to teach you to-night.

Thus spoke the man who had mastered six branches of science, proficiency in any one of which has served to make many men famous, and yet Dr. Leidy was an expert and an authority in all. Such was the man who, when his country called, could give up his scientific researches, go with a musket to the front, and when called upon become Acting Surgeon in the United States Army.

He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania when he was twenty-one, was appointed as Prosector of Anatomy when he was twenty-two; in his twenty-third year he gave up the practice of his profession to devote himself entirely to scientific teaching and anatomical study. When he was thirty he was elected full Professor of Anatomy, a chair which he filled during the remainder of his life. Dr. Leidy taught pure anatomy; others applied the knowledge he gave. This was all he said he would do or engage to do. What higher praise would a man enjoy than to know that for thirty-eight years he filled without objection, a practical chair in an essentially practical school for science and science alone? In all his lectures never once was he subjected to the usual student amusement of "guying."

Even before he was made professor—in 1846—he made his most important discovery as far as regards the health and happiness of his fellow-beings, and also one which has involved questions of the gravest import in international comity, and has seriously attracted the attention of sovereigns, Presidents, and Ministers, millions of money being at stake on the results. The discovery of the trichina spiralis in the hog was by no means the least of his achievements. The trichina is a small nematoid worm. Paget found it in the human muscles in 1835, and Owen described and named it, but neither they nor any one else knew or ever suspected whence it came. Dr. Leidy, with characteristic modesty, in his description of it in Pepper's system of medicine, and calling himself "the writer," says: "In 1846 the parasite was found by the writer in the muscles of the hog, but neither he nor others for some time afterward suspected the significance of the discovery." The writer may also add that it was in a slice of boiled ham from which he had partly made his dinner that he first discovered trichina in the hog.

A pretty Swarthmore story is told of Dr. Leidy showing his dislike of inflicting unnecessary pain or making the lives of animals he used for demonstration at his lectures.

He once caught on a Saturday some small creatures from the brooks and creeks nearby for this purpose, and when he had finished with them he laid them aside, intending to return them to their native streams. He forgot to do this and took the train for home. On Sunday morning he thought of them, and from their habits he knew they would not live until Monday unless furnished with water. Car communication with Swarthmore was slow then. The morning train had gone, so the doctor walked all the way to Swarthmore and rescued his prisoners.

Dr. William Hunt, the famous surgeon, tells the following anecdote concerning the venerable doctor:

The only instance I ever knew of Dr. Leidy's departure from strict truth was, to a medical man's way of looking at it, a very amusing one. Some years ago he came to my house in quite an enthusiastic mood, and said: "Dr. Hunt, do you know that they are moving the bodies from a very old burying ground down town to make way for improvements?" "Yes," I said. "Well," he went on, "two bodies turned into adipocere are there, (this is an ammoniacal soap and the bodies are commonly called petrified bodies.) They have been buried for nearly a hundred years; nobody claims them, and they would be rare and instructive additions to our collections." "All right; I shall be delighted." So Leidy went down to secure the prize. When he spoke to the Superintendent that gentleman put on airs, talked of violating graves, &c., so the discomfited doctor was about to withdraw. Just then the Superintendent touched him significantly on the elbow and said: "I tell you what I do, I give bodies up to the order of relatives." The doctor took the hint, went home, hired a furniture wagon, and armed the driver with an order reading: "Please deliver to bearer the bodies of my grandfather and grandmother." This brought the coveted prizes, and the virtuous caretaker was not forgotten.

Dr. Leidy had a charming personality, and his conversational powers made a seat near him at the banqueting table greatly sought after. In person, Dr. Leidy was a blonde of medium height and stout frame. He wore a full beard, and had fine, silken flowing hair. In early manhood, Dr. Leidy's face bore a striking likeness to the familiar pictures of the Saviour, and several pretty stories are told of confiding little children coming unto him, attracted by this resemblance. One of these is well authenticated. The doctor was being entertained one Sunday in the country by a former member of the Academy, now dead. The company started out for a walk. A little daughter of the host joined them and walked with her father; suddenly she broke away and ran over the grass in chase of a butterfly. After much exertion she caught it, brought it back to the company, and whispered in her father's ear that it was for Jesus Christ, and timidly gave it to the doctor.

While Dr. Leidy has by no means been forgotten in the dedication of grand national objects to his memory, it seems unjust that there is no suitable memorial to perpetuate his name at home. There is no idea more suitable, no testimonial more practical, or none which would appeal more to the judgment of the great investigator himself than the establishment of a Fellowship in Anatomy, the great division of medicine which he loved so well. As the University of Pennsylvania was the scene of the greater part of his labors, it has been thought best to establish the fellowship there.

The creation of the fellowship will not only perpetuate the name of Leidy, but will enable some practical working anatomist to carry on original work in the university, and to utilize the vast collection of material which is deposited in the Wistar Museum. Thirty thousand dollars will put such a fellowship on a permanent working basis, it being intended that the income from this sum should be paid to the Fellow, thus enabling him to devote his whole time to his special work.

A committee has been organized from among his former pupils to do whatever may be necessary for the establishing of this fellowship. The Advisory Committee consists of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. J. H. Da Costa, Dr. John Ashhurst, Jr., Dr. George A. Piersol, Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, C. C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The Field Committee is composed of Dr. William Campbell Posey, Chairman; Dr. Joseph Leidy, Dr. Joseph P. Tunis, Dr. Charles H. Frazier, Dr. J. Howe Adams, Secretary and Treasurer, 1,523 Locust Street.

It is the intention and desire of this committee to make the movement as general as possible, and to allow every one, whether alumunus of the university or not, to have an active interest in the endowing of the Leidy Memorial Fellowship of Anatomy.

A NEW MACHINE GUN ADOPTED

The Purchase of Fifty of Them Ordered by the Navy Department—A Weapon That Loads Itself.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Navy Department has adopted a machine gun, and has already authorized the purchase by Capt. Sampson, the Naval Chief of Ordnance, of fifty pieces, manufactured by the Colt Arms Company. The accepted gun was the weapon which, in the opinion of the experts, best survived the recent competitive test in which six similar guns were tried. There is to be a further test of the gun made by Inventor Maxim, and it is possible that a number of this type will also be purchased.

The Colt gun is the invention of John M. and Matthew F. Browning of Ogden, Utah, and is known as a gas-operating, breech-loading gun. It belongs to that class of guns in which the gas produced by explosion, after it has given a sufficient initial velocity to the projectile, is further utilized as a means for operating the breech mechanism of the arm. This utilization of the gas enables rapid and successive firing by an automatic means, leaving the operator the simple work of firing the first shot and furnishing a supply of cartridges to the gun, which continues firing so long as cartridges are fed to it.

The gun may be adapted to be fired from the shoulder after the manner of the rifle of the navy, the calibre of both being identical, that of .236. It is possible also to arrange the machine gun upon a support to hold the gun more firmly than can be done from the shoulder. Parts of the mechanism of the gun specially adapted for machine guns are also applicable to other firearms, as magazine or single breech-loaders.

Cartridges are supplied this gun by a rotating feed wheel, which is in cylindrical form, and is constructed with longitudinal grooves on its periphery, each to engage and carry a cartridge. The mechanism is an ingenious one, and the gun itself has given some excellent results.

The weapon will be issued to ships of war and probably mounted in the military tops or on the superstructure of vessels.

MR. WRIGHT EXPLAINS "YOGA" PRACTICES

Various Methods of Bringing About Union with the Universe.

Claude Falls Wright lectured at Chickering Hall yesterday morning on "Yoga Practices." Mr. Wright began by explaining the meaning of the word Yoga, which, he said, had come into prominence recently through the introduction into this country of Eastern thought by the Theosophical Society. It meant "union," or uniting of the personal self or soul with the Self of the Universe or the Spirit. All religions teach the same philosophy under different names, the Christian teaching to become one with God being precisely identical with it.

Mr. Wright went on to say that various practices were in vogue among different students in order to attain to this. The common, everyday saint begins by mortifying himself, by trying to root out his passions, and often by rendering himself very disagreeable to his friends and acquaintances. He puts on a long face and thinks he has cut himself loose from the world. This he believes will do some good for him, to make him become one with the Supreme Being. In the East very much more dangerous and exhilarating practices than these are carried on. The Hindu thinks he attains union by having a large hook passed through his side and being swung in the air; by fasting for months, or by letting his hair and nails grow long. There are thousands of yogis and fakirs dotted all over India, who will permit the most terrible things to be done to them in order to prove that they are controlled and united with the Supreme, therefore that no evil can come to them.

Another method which is common, he said, was the holding of the breath. The breath and mind are closely associated with one another; when one becomes excitable mentally, his breath comes and goes rapidly. When his mind is in deep meditation his breath is almost still. Some students of the science of breath reverse the process, and think that by holding the breath still the mind can be made quiet. This is an inversion of the fact, and if the breath is held still while the mind is allowed to run its course, the result will be the most terrible disasters. Even death may ensue. The only way to obtain union with the Supreme is by practicing philosophy, and by keeping the mind from straying; then dangers and difficulties will be unfelt, or rather, one will become resigned to them. There is no use, however, in courting evil and pain to show how much one can stand. Nor in suppressing the breath to be able to conquer the mind.

REINHARD COMMITTEE READY TO REPORT

Bills to be Presented to Remedy the Evils Disclosed.

The report of the Reinhard committee on its investigation into the condition of labor in this city will be submitted to the Assembly in a few days.

The committee accumulated testimony which will make a report of 80,000 words. Among those who gave their views on the subject under investigation were Richard Watson Gilder, Edward Marshall, Elbridge T. Gerry, President Charles G. Wilson of the Board of Health, Justice Goldfogle, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, James B. Reynolds, Head Worker of the University Settlement; Samuel Gompers, and Prof. George Gunton.

The committee discovered flagrant violations of the Factory Inspectors' law in regard to child labor, and detected connivance on the part of notaries.

Gov. Morton has acted in the matter by revoking the appointment of several of the offenders.

One of the recommendations of the committee will be that taking the affidavits as to age be done by an official department for certification that the requirements of the law have been complied with.

Other recommendations will be that the penalties for violating the Factory Inspectors' law be more severe, for better sanitary conditions in workshops, the enactment of several provisions of the Ainsworth bill in regard to mercantile establishments, the extension to women of the provisions relating to wages which have applied but to men, a better system to secure the payment of wages, and that landlords as well as tenants be included in responsibility for sanitary defects.

The bills necessary to such legislation are to be presented in the Assembly by Harry T. Andrews, a member of the committee.

READING'S REPORT ISSUED

Surplus for the Railroad Company's Deficit for Coal Company.

EFFECT OF ELECTRIC COMPETITION

Passenger Traffic Shows a Decrease of $178,887.63, Due to Trolley Roads—Economies and Improvements.

The annual report for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1895, of the operations of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company is issued to-day, by order of the receivers, J. S. Harris, Edward M. Paxon, and John L. Welsh, and the Board of Managers, of which J. S. Harris is President.

Although the operations and organization of the two companies are entirely distinct, their business is, in the report, treated of together for the sake of clearness.

The report shows a surplus for the railroad company of $337,185.95 and a deficit for the Coal and Iron Company of $1,875,991.39, or a net deficit for the two companies of $1,538,805.44. In accordance with the guarantee of interest by the railroad company, it advanced the Coal and Iron Company $656,270 to pay its interest, it not having earned its operating expenses.

A condensation of a comparative statement of the operations of the two companies shows:

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Gross receipts from traffic		$21,300,575.13
Gross expenses		11,628,411.77
Earnings from traffic		$9,672,163.36
To which add:		
Profit from other sources		587,089.46
Total		$10,259,252.82
Deduct:		
Rentals	$2,884,851.59	
Interest account	5,058,779.10	
Profit and loss	252,028.65	
Taxes	133,634.21	
Terminal package	453,983.75	
Equipment payments	1,013,813.67	
Improvements, including Broad Street and Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia	122,976.50	
		9,922,066.87
Surplus		$337,185.95

COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Gross receipts	$24,080,798.60	
Gross expenses	24,780,607.81	
Loss	$699,809.21	
Add:		
Interest	$1,176,182.18	
Deficit		1,875,991.39
Deficit for the two companies		$1,538,805.44

A comparison with the fiscal year of 1893-4 shows, for the railroad company, the following increase in the fiscal year 1894-5:

Gross earnings	$1,089,480.50
Net earnings	1,221,077.44
Profit (profit and loss)	1,244,591.22

The following decrease is shown:

Working expenses (not including rentals, interest, &c.)	$131,596.94
Rental, leased roads, and canal	3,514.21
Interest	19,999.57

For the coal and iron company is shown this increase in the fiscal year 1894-5:

Gross earnings	$1,843,934.73
Total working expenses (not including rentals, interest, &c.)	2,812,296.83

The following decrease is shown:

Net earnings	$968,362.10
Interest	117,972.56

Attention is called to the fact that the net earnings of the two companies in 1894-5 were sufficient to pay all charges anterior to the general mortgage of the railroad company, and to leave a surplus over these prior charges of $249,802.11.

The receipts of the railroad company from the different claims of business for the past three years are here shown:

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Coal traffic	3,959,072.93	4,137,980.56	4,349,132.75
Merchandise traffic	6,910,469.28	5,992,373.14	6,722,051.47
Passenger traffic	3,959,072.93	4,137,980.56	4,349,132.75
Miscellaneous	375,403.35	363,263.54	376,621.47
Mail	97,759.20	98,880.79	85,190.93
Total	$21,300,575.13	$20,344,775.02	$22,828,846.60

The chief gain in 1895 was in merchandise traffic, due to a general revival of business activities within the railroad company's system, iron industries having been in a much more prosperous condition than during the two previous years. While the coal tonnage was larger for 1895 by 988,795 tons 7 hundredweight over 1894, and 391,324 tons 10 hundredweight over 1893, and a gain in revenue for 1895 of $205,573.38 over 1894, there was a loss of $1,337,979.61 from the earnings of 1893. The diminution was covered by a decrease in the freight rate due to the low price of the product in the country's markets.

The competition of suburban electric railroads decreased the earnings from passenger traffic $178,887.63. There was an increase of passengers for the long hauls and a decrease in short-distance passengers.

Of the production, transportation, and marketing of coal, the report sets forth that the total production from Reading's lands in 1895 was 8,633,214 tons 7 hundredweight, an increase of 575,171 tons over 1894. Allowing for the cost of permanent colliery improvements, the coal cost, delivered in cars, $1.33 10-10 a ton, less than in any year since 1879. The chief hope of still further reducing the cost lies in developing the production of the individual collieries, so as to secure from each a larger daily output. The expenditure for improvements to increase the output promises to slowly decrease. That after the reorganization of 1886 was very heavy. In 1889 and 1890 this item averaged $1,065,346. In 1894 and 1895 the average was $581,537. The sales in 1895 were 8,921,850 tons, for $23,660,505.18.

The company's coal business resulted in a loss of $699,809.21, being 8.1 cents a ton of coal mined, whereas the business of 1894 showed a profit of $268,552.89, or 3.3 cents a ton. So that the result for 1895 was 11.4 cents a ton worse than in the previous year. This comparative loss was caused by the low prices realized for coal, which, with the exception of 1886, were less than those of any year since 1879.

While the business was a losing one for the Coal and Iron Company, this loss was more than made up by the gain to the railroad company from the additional tonnage produced, which was carried at freight rates, which yielded a profit.

The report notices economies of importance in the use of fuel and oils, but last year it became necessary to equip the company with 1,000 new thirty-ton coal cars, 349 twenty-five-ton cars, and 200 old freight gondola cars. Economy resulted from replacing with modern boilers the old boiler plant at Mahanoy Plane. Six new one-thousand-ton barges have been contracted for the marine equipment.

The efficiency of the roadway of the railroad system has been fully maintained, the report says. On the main line, cinder ballast has been replaced with broken stone. A system of automatic electric signals is in use, as far as Norristown, and work is being done on an extension from Wayne Junction to Germantown.

The earnings of the Reading companies were sufficient during 1895 to meet promptly all the accruing obligations, except the interest on the general mortgage bonds and the payments on equipment purchased before the receivership. The holders of the equipment notes agreed to extend a portion of them on favorable terms, and the balance—$1,013,813.67—was paid in cash. The fixed charges of the railroad company decreased $122,347.88, as compared with those of 1894, and those of the Coal and Iron Company decreased $117,972.56.

Discussing the chief influence adverse to the business of the Reading companies in 1895, the unsettled and unsatisfactory state of the anthracite business, the report reviews the history of the development of Reading's coal estate, one of its most valuable assets, and controlling over one-third of all the anthracite in Pennsylvania, the negotiations to bring about harmony of action between the anthracite carrying roads and the causes of failure in this endeavor.

Coming to the appointment of the Committee of Eleven to consider a division of percentages on the basis of colliery capacity, and its finding that it was impracticable to make a division of tonnage based upon the theoretical capacity of collieries, the report refers to the failure of a succeeding committee to report a plan, the declination of the Reading's receivers to assent to arbitration, and Reading's effort at the April meeting of the Presidents to find a principle which should be fair to all interests. Then came the test by the Reading Company of the plan of working three days a week. This was done in May, and Reading produced 21.37 of the total output.

Of this test, the report says:

It thus appeared that to sustain its contention that it was in fairness entitled to 21 per cent. of the total anthracite production, Reading had shown that upon the principle of deducing the relative capacity of the several anthracite companies from the official records of what each had done in the near past, which is the principle universally admitted in all similar apportionments of business as between different railroad interests, it is entitled to a percentage varying according to the method of computation employed, from 21.33 per cent. of the total, to 21.63 per cent.; that upon the plan of colliery capacity, as worked out by the sales agents, it is entitled to 20.98 per cent.; and that in a race as to how much coal could be produced in a month, by working three days in each week, its share was 21.37 per cent. As no other plan than these has ever been proposed by anybody, the Reading Company considers that it has proved the justice of its claim to 21 per cent.

No further general efforts were made to reach an agreement, but last August Reading submitted to several of the parties in interest this statement:

The receivers admit that the correct way of ascertaining the proper apportionment of the coal carrying business is by an inquiry into what each company has been able to carry in the near past during periods when all were working to their full capacity, and they are willing to join the other interests in that inquiry, and, so far as they can legally do so, to make an agreement that the trade for a term of years shall be governed by the findings upon this subject of competent and disinterested experts.

The report explains:

This detailed statement of the history of the present contest is made to show that the position taken and maintained by Reading during the year 1895, in relation to its proper proportion of the coal business, was the only way in which it could secure that share of the anthracite trade to which it believed itself to be fairly entitled, and which it must obtain if it is to regain prosperity or even solvency.

The report concludes with a review of the efforts of the committee representing the general mortgage bondholders to effect a reorganization of Reading's finances, which have from time to time been told of in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE STOVE MAKERS' TRADE GOOD

A PROSPEROUS SEASON FOR FOUNDERS IN PEEKSKILL.

The Shipments to the West Increasing —Improvement in the Export Trade— Demand for Cylinder Stoves.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Peekskill is, in a way, the weather vane which indicates the condition of the stove trade, especially in this part of the country.

In an interview recently a prominent stove man said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The stove manufacturers in this country have had during the year just passed a more prosperous business than in any previous year in some time. The Peekskill foundries have had a goodly portion of the business. Close figuring has been necessary on account of some competition from Albany and Pennsylvania firms. Still, the Peekskill manufacturers have captured almost all the trade of New-York and vicinity, which some years ago the Pennsylvania stove men were reaching out for. The Fall trade opened heavy. It was thought that the rush would be permanent, because the retailers had not been carrying a large stock. When the warm weather came, in November, trade at once fell off. This was followed by the bitter cold spell in December, and the foundries were pushed to their utmost capacity. Then came another warm wave, with a corresponding decrease in business.

"There has been such uncertain, crazy-quilt weather this Winter as to make the stove trade likewise phenomenally uncertain. But with the advent of steady cold weather the steady trade sets in. The second rush for stoves referred to was principally for cylinders and globes. Square parlor stoves were also in demand. The demand for cylinder stoves of a cheap grade at once exhausted the supply, and this caused a demand for a better class of cylinders, made of Russian iron. Something new in the way of cylinder stoves with nickel ornamentation has sold well this Winter, and Peekskill firms have some of the finest in the market. Export trade has been better this year, while Western shipments also show an improvement. The Eastern States are also giving a good trade."

The short respite from labor which was due to the "shut-downs" of the Peekskill foundries this Winter bears testimony to the correctness of the words of the gentleman who is quoted.

The majority of the Peekskill foundries are taking their annual "lay-offs." The "little shop" of the Union Stove Works shut down on Dec. 19, and the "big shop" the day before Christmas. It is expected that the works will be closed only a few days more. The New-York Stove Works shut down on Dec. 24, but resumed work on Monday last. They have taken a contract with the Eugene Munsell Company of Elizabethport, N. J., for 500 tons of stove castings. The Ely & Ramsay Company made its last cast on Dec. 28, but hopes to resume soon. The foundry of Southard & Robertson is still running full blast. So is the Naylor Machine Works, which seldom, if ever, stop work, and will not at present, at any rate, if the work keeps coming in. The Peekskill Stove Works laid off its hands last week. During their shut-down new boilers and machinery will be put in, and work will be resumed in a few weeks.

To digress in the line of trade, but still to show how the business in Peekskill, as elsewhere, is picking up, it might be said that all the manufacturing firms are running full blast here. Not only the stove trade, but other manufacturing trades are prospering with returning prosperity throughout the country.

MADE AN ERROR IN NAVIGATION

Mate Snodgrass's Account of the Loss of the C. H. Fabens.

Mate M. L. Snodgrass and six men of the crew of the Boston schooner Charles H. Fabens arrived at this port yesterday on board the steamship Madiana. The schooner was stranded on Dog Island, near St. Martin's, on the night of Dec. 25. According to the mate, the weather was fair at the time, and an error in navigation caused the wreck.

The crew took to the boats and towed ashore. All except Capt. Hawes, who remained to make disposition of what was saved from the wreck, were cared for by the American Consul at St. Kitts and forwarded by him to this port.

Mate Snodgrass thinks the schooner will prove a total loss. Wreckers were stripping her when he left. He does not know whether the craft is insured. She was owned by Charles H. Fabens of Boston, and was bound to that port from St. Martin's, salt laden.

DENIAL BY JOHN D. CRIMMINS

No Truth, He Says, in an Associated Press Story.

A statement was printed in Associated Press papers yesterday to the effect that John D. Crimmins of this city is interested in a Chicago franchise which gives its owners the right to put electric cars on the streets of the south side of that town not used by the Chicago City Railway. Mr. Crimmins denies all knowledge of the franchise.

"The statement is absolutely untrue," he said yesterday. "I never heard of the franchise and have nothing to do with it."

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Election.

One of the most important events of the year in Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association circles will be the annual election of Directors to-morrow night in the Central Association. Six Directors are to be chosen to take the places of the following, whose terms of office expire: Frank H. Parsons, Silas M. Giddings, Frederic B. Pratt, Albro J. Newton, Frank Lewis Sniffen, and Edward P. Lyon. The Nominating Committee inclues Messrs. Edwin Packard, D. W. McWilliams, Samuel Rowland, Charles F. Halsted, Frederick A. Cottrell, and George H. Neidlinger. The Inspectors of Election are J. E. Wight, E. H. Mays, and F. S. Earl and J. C. Klinck and W. R. Dorman are Canvassers of Election.

SNOWBALLED THE POLICE

Skaters Object to Leaving a Central Park Lake.

BOTH SIDES WERE GOOD-NATURED

Crowds on the Ice Everywhere—No Accidents of Importance —Police Have to Clear the Harlem Mere.

There was excellent skating in Central Park yesterday, and crowds went both to the Pond and the large lake at Seventy-second Street. Extra forces of police had been stationed at both places, and all was going well until about 3:30, when the police at the Pond announced that the ice would have to be cleared. They said the ice had commenced to shake and crack.

The women and girls promptly obeyed the order, but a crowd of boys and men continued skating.

The police then began to enforce the order. A group of boys gathered on the northern bank of the Pond and threw snowballs at the police. This gave the crowd much amusement, and the police did not take it very seriously.

William McCaffrey persisted in keeping up the assault. He was caught and taken to the Arsenal, but after a reprimand was allowed to go.

The Pond was soon deserted and many went to the lake, where skating was kept up until nightfall.

Few danger signs were necessary, for the ice was thick and a few spots had to be fenced in on account of the appearance of water on the surface. It was calculated that 5,000 persons had skated on the Pond and nearly twice that number on the lake.

There were few accidents, and none of those which occurred was serious enough to be reported at the Arsenal.

One woman on the Pond sprained her ankle by a fall. She went home unassisted.

A man, who refused to give his name met in collision with another skater and sustained a severe cut under the left eye. After patching up the wound with plaster he continued skating.

Many who went to the Park yesterday without skates, expecting to hire them there, were disappointed. The letting out of skates was stopped by the police on account of the confusion on the other days of skating.

Concerning the skating, Capt. Collins of the Park police said:

"We had the largest crowd we ever had to-day. There must have been upward of 18,000 skaters on the Park. Not an accident was reported nor an arrest made, except that of young McCaffrey, which I do not consider.

"The crowds were very orderly, and deserve credit for their good behavior."

The Harlem Mere, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, presented a quaint picture yesterday afternoon. Nearly 4,000 persons of all ages and conditions were skating. Impromptu games of hockey were started, and every street urchin who owned or could borrow a pair of skates was happy.

The ice was in a bad condition, and more resembled a slushy snow bed than a skating surface.

Five or six of Capt. Westervelt's peacekeepers attempted to clear the lake at 5 o'clock, as it was feared the ice would give way. The crowd, however, did not want to be stopped, but after about half an hour of fuming the policemen cleared the arena.

After the crowd had moved away the ice broke in several places.

DR. BENEDICT MAKES AN ARREST

His Prisoner Says He Is a Veteran of the Union Army.

As Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, was leaving his office in the Criminal Court Building a little before 6 o'clock last evening, he saw an old man making away with a cane-bottomed chair which he had stolen from the vaccination room.

Dr. Benedict seized the man and turned him over to Watchman Jewell, who said the prisoner would be sent to the Leonard Street Police Station. The prisoner said his name was Louis Miller, and that he lived at 31 Cherry Street. He said he had no family and made a living doing odd jobs.

He shed tears as he drew pension papers from his pocket showing that he had served in the Union Army in Company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment, New-York Volunteer Infantry, and that he had been shot through the arm. He was sixty-five years old and a native of Germany. He was very shabbily dressed.

The Bureau of Contagious Diseases is open day and night. An Inspector is on duty all the time, but several times lately Dr. Benedict says, tramps have succeeded in getting off with some of the portable office furniture.

POLICE CANNOT RECOVER THE PROPERTY

Mr. Burden's Reliance Is upon an Arrangement with the Thieves.

That the new detective system has utterly failed to either recover the $58,930 in diamonds and money, even in part, or to trace the thieves who stole them on the night of Dec. 27 last from Isaac Townsend Burden's, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street, is clear from the following advertisement published by the losers:

Ten thousand dollars' reward for the recovery of the property taken from No. 5 East Twenty-sixth Street the night of Friday, Dec. 27, and a liberal reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the property. Parties can communicate, in confidence, with the owner, and no questions will be asked.

Mr. Burden, talking of the efforts to recover the property, says all the communications he has received in answer to advertisements came from cranks, and afforded no hint of value in regard to the disposition of the jewels. Mr. Burden hopes the jewelry may be recovered intact. He is prepared to negotiate for its return through a lawyer, and assures negotiators that he will act in good faith.

POLICEMEN TO DO THE PHOTOGRAPHING

A Squad to be Organized to Take the Pictures of Thieves.

A studio is to be fitted up on the top floor of Police Headquarters, where a squad of policemen will be on duty to photograph criminals brought to Headquarters by the detectives.

The idea of forming a photographic squad originated with Commissioner Andrews, who ordered all the men who had knowledge of photography to report to him. He was surprised by the number to be examined Friday morning.

Many of the policemen proved quite clever with the camera, as the photographs exhibited in many of the station houses will testify. It is believed a squad can be organized that will be able to do the work, which has heretofore been done by contract by a Broadway protographing house.

There will be but little expense connected with the departure. The work will be done under the direction of Chief Conlin.

Exhibition of Original Drawings.

An exhibition of original drawings by the best-known illustrators of this country will be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—mornings, afternoons, and evenings. One hundred and ninety pictures will be shown, representing the best work of such capable illustrators as W. T. Smedley, Charles Dana Gibson, W. L. Taylor, W. Hamilton Gibson, Eric Pape, Alice Barker Stevens, Irving R. Wiles, B. West Clinedinst, W. A. Rogers, R. F. Birch, T. de Thulstrup, W. Granville Smith, besides Kate Greenaway and Albert Lynch, the only two foreign artists whose pictures are shown.

The exhibition is of notable interest from the fact that it presents the best achievements of the most famous artists side by side for comparative study, and further evidences the artistic merits of original magazine illustrations. Nearly all the pictures have been reproduced in The Ladies' Home Journal, under whose auspices the exhibition is given. The White Hungarian Band will give concerts daily in the Waldorf during the continuance of the view, which is free to the public.

DISPLEASED WITH SENATOR WRAY

Constituents Object to His Attitude on Consolidation—They Voted for a Greater New-York.

Senator Albert A. Wray of the Eighth District of Kings County represents a constituency that believes to an overwhelming extent in consolidation, and is consequently very much displeased with his action in the Senate Thursday. One of the voters of the district said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Wray is not the kind of man who should have been sent to the Senate. While in the Assembly he did all in his power to keep up the monopoly in the interest of the telephone company, and it was never intended that he should get the nomination for Senator. He did though, and he represents a strong Republican constituency, or at least ought to represent it and does not.

"According to the newspaper reports he said Thursday night that the Brooklyn Democratic machine wanted consolidation so that it could again secure control of municipal affairs in Brooklyn through the aid of Tammany Hall, and then he voted for the Lexow resolution.

"The people of Brooklyn have already voted on the question, and the matter was carried. Some people say it was carried by too small a majority, and Senator Wray is one of this kind, but his own district didn't make any mistake about the majority, and if he does not know it he ought to study the question before he says that the 'Brooklyn Democratic machine wanted consolidation.'"

The reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES has obtained the figure of the vote cast for and against consolidation in the Fall of 1894. So far as Senator Wray's district is concerned, and it is the strongest Republican district in the county, the vote was as follows:

	For.	Against.
Twenty-third Ward	5,872	4,218
Twenty-fourth Ward	1,659	1,341
Twenty-fifth Ward	3,396	2,307
Twenty-ninth Ward	1,055	805
Total	11,982	8,661

Majority in favor of consolidation in the Eighth Senatorial District, represented by Mr. Wray, 3,321.

A number of Senator Wray's constituents would like him to explain how he can state that the Democrats want consolidation in the face of the fact that his own district, strongly Republican, gives a majority of 3,321 in favor of a Greater New-York.

The Loyal League of Citizens will meet to-night in the Academy of Music to discuss a resolution of the consolidation question. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storss, District Attorney Backus, Corporation Counsel McDonald and others will speak.

FEW PLACES TO BE FILLED

New-Jersey Republican State Senators Having Trouble.

TRENTON, Jan. 12.—The New-Jersey Republican Senators held a night caucus Friday, and debated the wisdom of their new measures of last Winter. The eighteen Senators came together to select the officers of the Senate. When the watchwords were reform and economy last year they reduced the number of Senate officers, and the discussion in the caucus was whether they had not made a mistake, and whether it would not be politic to repeal the law and adopt the old list of officers. After five hours of debate the conservative element in the party prevailed, and the Senators will stand by the statute, but it will cost several of them their places when they come up for election again. There are two more Republican Senators this year than last year, and six less places to fill, so that each Senator cannot have one office in which to place a friend.

When the caucus came together it was thought Senator Foster M. Voorhees would be named for President. He tied with Senator Thompson on the first ballot. He expected to have ten votes, and that would have nominated him, but some Senators who were supposed to be for Mr. Voorhees voted for Mr. Thompson. On the second ballot Mr. Thompson won by two majority. Then it came in order to urge Senator Voorhees to accept the leadership on the floor. The Senators all grew eloquent, and some went so far as to pledge themselves to a cordial support of the young Senator three years hence, when the next Governor is to be chosen. Mr. Voorhees reluctantly accepted. He said, after the caucus: "It is surprising to me what a popular fellow I am. At the State Convention, after they did not nominate me, I was given a rousing reception, and after this caucus, when I was not named for President, I was pronounced the most popular man in the State."

There was a lively fight after the ballot for President, for every Senator had a candidate for a subordinate place. The unwritten law is to give Senate officers a term of three years, the same as the Senators. A resolution was introduced to disregard this custom, so that the "loaves and fishes" could be handed out. One of the Stalwart Republican Senators made this observation: "Reform legislation is beautiful in theory but bad in practice, and annoying when you have to go back home empty handed."

The resolution was adopted, and Senate officers were nominated as follows: Private Secretary to the President of the Senate, Charles H. Batemen; Secretary, Henry B. Rollison; Assistant Secretary, Edward M. Fielder; Engrossing Clerk, Edgar Williams; Assistant Engrossing Clerk, Charles Patterson; Journal Clerk, W. H. Long; Assistant Journal Clerk, F. B. Church; Bill Clerk, James E. Stanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, James L. Smith; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Reuben Carter; Calendar Clerk, David C. Vannote; Doorkeepers, William Binning, Robert Herman, James Steel, B. H. Davis, and Edward R. Davis.

The list shows that fourteen counties are represented and seven are not.

The contest for Speaker of the House is still unsettled. The adherents of Assemblyman Skinner are persevering, and they appear to have the votes, but there is strong opposition to him, and in the end Mr. Skinner may be beaten.

BANQUET OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Gen. Sickles, Col. Fellows, and Ashbel P. Fitch Will Speak.

The sixth annual banquet of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New-York, in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, will be given in the Colonial Dining Hall of the St. Denis Hotel Jan. 18. Responses to regular toasts will be made by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Ashbel P. Fitch, Col. John R. Fellows, and William S. Kelley. Some brilliant impromptu speeches will follow, "Suwanee River" and "Dixie" will be sung, and all will join the chorus.

Among those expected to be present are Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Anson G. McCook, C. C. Baldwin, Henry C. Miner, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Col. Fred D. Grant, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Amos J. Cummings, the

COLLEGE HOLIDAYS OVER

Coming Events in the Social Life at Yale.

JUNIOR PROMENADE THIS MONTH

Prof. Hadley's Advice to the Students—Open System of Marking—Additions to the University's Funds.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12.—The Yale students have all returned from the Christmas vacation, and every department is at work again.

A great topic of discussion now is the junior promenade, which will be held the latter part of this month in the Second Regiment Armory. When the committee started in to engage the armory for the "prom" they met with a difficulty that was entirely unexpected. The armory was found to be engaged for the very night the students wanted it by one of the New-Haven military companies. There were a number of conferences, and it was finally agreed that the military company would cancel its date in favor of the university dance, upon the payment of $200. So the "prom" will take place as usual. Elaborate plans are being made for it, several committees being hard at work. The system of disposing of the boxes will be similar to that in force last year. Those boxes reserved for the junior class will be sold at auction Monday night, Jan. 13, in Old Chapel. The remaining boxes will be sold at auction the following Wednesday night.

Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, one of the leading men in the university, gives the following advice in The News as to how undergraduates may strengthen Yale life: "The defect which I personally most feel in Yale life is a certain narrowness of interest. The college sentiment, as a whole, takes little heed of the affairs of the world as distinct from those of the college. There are individuals who have broader interests than this, but they remain isolated, and do not help one another in their interests. In senior year there is a change for the better in this respect, but the improvement comes rather late. If the men who are social leaders could interest themselves in more kinds of things that are really worth doing—and, it may be added, if the men who are interested in things that are really worth doing could cultivate some of those points of style which are needed to make their work and their company centres of social influence—Yale would be a far better and a broader place of education than it now is."

In editorially commenting on Prof. Hadley's views, which it indorses, The News adds:

"If students of Yale would devote every day or week the same amount of time to glancing over the real news of the press which they now put in reading the most worthless of the slush in the most sensational daily papers, there would soon be few men in college who could not give an intelligent opinion upon Venezuela, the silver problem, the A. P. A., or any other equally important question or movement."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave an exceedingly interesting address this week in Marquand Chapel on "The Secret of Pulpit Power." He had a very large audience. The address was given under the auspices of the Leonard Bacon Debating Club of the Yale Divinity School, recently organized.

The open system of marking has been adopted by a number of the Yale professors. Prof. Williams, in introducing his work of the term to his geology class this week, called attention to the open marking system. He believes that there should be no secrecy regarding the records of scholarships, but, rather, that students wishing to make the most out of their college course should be encouraged to keep track of their progress and should be allowed to know their marks when desired for such a praiseworthy purpose. Prof. Williams says the chief drawback to such a liberal policy has been the tendency of the student to find fault with marks, and to make himself, instead of the instructor, the umpire. In practice the judgment of the instructor will be accepted by the student as painstaking and authoritative, there can be no logical objection to giving out marks. Prof. Williams gave out to his class the term and examination marks of last term.

Within the last three weeks two important cases have been decided, which will result in making considerable additions to the university's funds. The Connecticut Supreme Court has sustained Yale's appeal from the decision of the lower court in the Philip Marett will case, involving the disposition of a fund of about $84,000, which the State of Connecticut refused to accept as a bequest for university purposes. Under this decision Yale will receive about $18,000. By the recent decision in the Fayerweather case in New-York Yale will receive in the neighborhood of half a million. Of this amount it is said the university has received about $350,000.

Two new professors have been engaged during the vacation for the Law School—Judge Samuel O. Prentice and John Wurts. Judge Prentice will instruct both the junior and senior classes in common law and code pleadings during the term. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1873, and from the Yale Law School in '75, taking the Townsend Prize as the best speaker at the commencement. He will fill the place formerly occupied by Justice Fenn of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut.

Mr. Wurts, who has been teaching on subjects of elementary law during the last term, will continue in a regular instructor in the place left vacant by the removal of Judge William C. Robinson to the Catholic University in Washington. He will also be an instructor in contracts. He was graduated from the Yale Law School in '85. He took the John A. Porter Prize. He leaves a lucrative practice in Jacksonville, Fla., to become an instructor here.

During the recent vacation a directory giving the addresses of all living graduates of Yale, as far as it is possible to obtain them, was published by Franklin B. Dexter, assistant librarian at Yale. The book contains about 250 pages. It appears there are now the following numbers of living graduates in each department: College, 5,292; Scientific School, 1,624; Law School, 922; Divinity School, 537; Medical School, 425.

The trip of the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs during the recent vacation was the longest and most successful holiday tour ever made by a similar Yale organization.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Hard Work Going On in All of the Departments—Some Changes.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 12.—Harvard opened the Winter term Jan. 3, in all departments. This is considered the hardest term of the year and more severe work is done from now until April than at any other time in the college year.

The only changes of importance were the opening of the gymnasium with the improved bathing and dressing facilities and the opening of the new reading room of the college library. The gymnasium with its new accommodations, is a decided boon to the university. It has been closed all the Fall and the college community has suffered considerably from lack of exercise. Since its opening, more men have taken exercise than at any time before the history of the college.

From an educational point of view the opening of the library reading room is of incalculable benefit. The very root of the Harvard elective system of study is independent research work and copious reading of many authors, especially in the study of history and economics, the most popular lines of study. Previously Harvard's library has had no lights. In the Winter months the library has been closed at 4 o'clock or thereabout. The new reading room now has the electric light system and is open until 10 o'clock in the evening. This makes the room less crowded at all times and allows everybody more time and opportunity for library work.

Great interest is taken in the preparation for the Harvard-Princeton debate, which will take place in Cambridge, March 13. Harvard has the negative side of the question, "Resolved, That Congress should take immediate steps toward the complete retirement of all the legal-tender notes." The preliminary debate to choose the Harvard representatives will be held Jan. 17. About fifty candidates are expected to present themselves. About all will be new men; most of the older debaters are graduated, and the few who remain are busy at this time of the year. Every effort will be put forth to win on home grounds. Harvard beat Princeton at Princeton last year. The Harvard-Yale debate will take place at New-Haven early in May.

The Harvard Memorial Society has arranged an interesting course of lectures on topics connected with Harvard. Few Harvard men know the history of the college and the old traditions. They will have a chance to learn from the lips of such men as Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and President Eliot. Following is the list of lectures, with the dates:

March 20—Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "Harvard College in the Forties."

March 27—President Charles William Eliot, "Harvard College in the Fifties."

April 3—John C. Ropes, "Harvard in the Civil War."

April 10—Moorfield Storey, "Harvard in the Sixties."

The Harvard Catalogue for 1895-6 has appeared. In general plan it is identical with that of last year, but owing to the growth of the university, thirty-three more pages necessarily were added to hold the additional information.

Several changes are announced in the Board of Administrative Officers. Prof. J. M. Peirce has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, to succeed Prof. Dunbar, who has resigned on account of ill health; Prof. J. H. Wright has been appointed to succeed Prof. Peirce as Dean of the Graduate School; owing to the resignation of Prof. Langdell of the Law School, Prof. James Barr Ames has become Dean of the Law Faculty; the death of Prof. Thomas H. Chandler left vacant the position of Dean of the Dental School, which has been filled by the appointment of Prof. E. H. Smith; Prof. F. H. Osgood is acting as Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine; the post of Secretary of the university, which was vacant so long a time after the death of Frank Bolles, has been filled by the appointment of William S. Buribut as Recording Secretary, and Richard Cobb as Corresponding Secretary; the new post of Curator of the Fogg Art Museum is filled by Assistant Prof. C. H. Moore.

The only change in the corporation is the addition of Francis C. Lowell in place of William C. Endicott, resigned. In the Board of Overseers, Robert M. Morse of Boston was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Samuel Hoar from the Overseers to the corporation. The vacancy caused by a like promotion of Francis C. Lowell has not been filled. The new Overseers, elected last June, who hold office until 1901, are Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Francis Adams, and Robert Grant. Edmund Wetmore and Robert Bacon were re-elected.

In the divisions and departments the only change is the appointment of Prof. F. W. Taussig as Chairman of the department of political economy, to succeed Porf. Dunbar. Of the new department of mineralogy and petrography, Prof. Wolff is Chairman. Thirty-six instructors have left college, and forty-two new men have taken up their work.

The report of the Librarian shows an increase in the library of 18,010 books.

PRINCETON'S NEW CATALOGUE.

The Work on Alexander Hall—Arranging the Harvard-Princeton Debate.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The official catalogue of Princeton University was given out for distribution the past week. The book is very similar to catalogues of former years, the chief difference being its increased size, owing to the continued growth of the various departments of the university.

It shows two new buildings as having been added to the campus group during the year. One is the recently erected diagnostic station, for use in the department of bacteriology in connection with the State Board of Health, on lower Washington Street and adjoining the Isabella McCosh Infirmary. The other is the new tennis building, popularly known as the Casino, which was erected by a committee of the students and alumni on the south campus and just west of Dod Hall. Both these buildings are now completed and in use.

The catalogue also shows a considerable increase in the Faculty, there being over eighty members in that body in the list now published. In addition to the usual list of college officers, the name of Dr. Arnold Edward Ortmann is given as Curator of the Museum of Invertebrate Paleontology. The total enrollment of the university is 1,088, a slight falling off from the figures of last year, which were 1,109. The enrollment by departments shows the academic undergraduate department to be in the lead, with a total of 574 students, while the John C. Green School of Science is second, with 388 students. Of the graduate students there are 119 and of Fellows 7.

The sculpture work or the exterior of Alexander Hall, the spacious and beautiful commencement hall given by Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of New-York City, is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. During the holidays the inscriptional work below the massive rose window was commenced. This includes the dedication inscription done in Latin, and poetical quotations from the Latin writers. A noteworthy addition to the figures is to be a life-size statue of President McCosh, which is now being completed at the studio of J. Massey Rhind of New-York City. This statue is to be placed in the interior of the building. It is carved from red sandstone. It represents Dr. McCosh in his academic costume, holding a book in his left hand, while the right hand rests upon the arm of the left chair. The whole pose is admirable, and the expression of the features exceedingly life-like. A stone canopy spreading over the figure adds to the general effect. Mrs. Alexander is preparing a souvenir book of Alexander Hall.

It is announced that the first lecture of the season in the Spencer Trask course will be delivered in Alexander Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 23, by Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan, Principal of University College, Bristol, England. The subject will be "Habit and Instinct; a Study of Heredity."

The junior promenade will take place on Friday night, Jan. 17, in the hall of the new Casino. The preliminary dance cards were issued on Saturday, and the students are already busy with preparations for the biggest social event of the season. The list of patronesses is now being made up, and will be published in a few days.

The annual story contest of The Nassau Literary Magazine closed on Wednesday, after a spirited struggle. The winner was Robert Ogilvie Kirkwood of the junior academic class, who resides at Yonkers, N. Y. Meade Tyrrell Williams of St. Louis, a member of the academic sophomore class, received honorable mention. The title of the winning story is "Easter Music," and of the second best "Captain Scrogin, Liar." Both stories will appear in the forthcoming number of the magazine.

The Princeton committee on the Harvard-Princeton debate has accepted the question recently submitted by Harvard, and has telegraphed Harvard that Princeton will defend the affirmative. The question is, "Resolved, That Congress should take immediate steps toward the complete retirement of all the legal-tender notes." The preliminary contest will be held in the two halls of the Whig and Clio Societies on the evening of Feb. 12, and the interhall debate will occur on Feb. 15, the speakers in the second contest retaining the same sides as they supported in the preliminary. The Princeton committee endeavored to obtain from Harvard a provision such as has always been in force at Princeton, to limit the debate to undergraduates. Harvard, however, declined to accede to this proposition. The committee has therefore decided to throw the preliminary contest at Princeton open to all members of the university, whether graduates or undergraduates. It is expected that, by the aid of the seminary students, Princeton will be able to wipe out the defeat suffered at the hands of Harvard last year. The committee is now awaiting a list of judges, to be submitted by the Harvard committee, from which eight will be selected and reported to Harvard, three of whom will then be selected by the committee at Cambridge to preside at the debate and render a decision on the merits of the debaters. The final contest will take place at Cambridge on March 13.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT CORNELL.

The Students Preparing for Many Before the Lenten Season Begins.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 12.—With the term fairly begun, preparations for various social events prior to the opening of the Lenten season are being carried on with usual vigor. Junior week is little more than three weeks off, and the class committees have already nearly completed their labors. The junior ball will occur on the evening of Friday, Feb. 7. Into this week will also be crowded the Sophomore cotillion, the Glee Club concert, the Masque play, and any number of smaller social affairs.

The sophomores have departed from the usual custom of holding the cotillion in the armory, and will this year give their dance in the Lyceum Opera House. The junior ball will be held in the armory, as usual. The Rothschilds will decorate, Gartland of Albany will furnish the music, and Tiffany will probably print the dance cards. As usual, the committee promises to introduce a number of entirely new features this year.

The musical clubs returned Sunday morning from their holiday tour of two weeks. They went as far South as Washington, D. C., and West to St. Louis and Chicago. The clubs were greeted with large houses all the way around the trip, and the alumni of the various cities visited vied with one another in feting the musical men. The largest houses were at Washington, Chicago, and Buffalo, due perhaps to the large number of Cornell alumni in these cities. Financially, as well as socially, the trip was a signal success.

At its junior week performance the Masque will present Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man." The club is already rehearsing the play under the direction of members of the Faculty, and will be taken in charge later by Mrs. Amory of New-York. For a curtain raiser J. G. Sanderson, '97, has written a very clever little piece entitled "A Bit of Acting." The scene is local, and the characters are drawn from student life and surroundings.

Prof. Lane, head of the department of oratory, has introduced the seminary system of instruction for the seniors this term. In this seminary the members of the class will make a careful and critical study of British and American masterpieces. With reports and discussions, they will likewise make a special study of college and university orations, looking forward to the competition for the Woodford Prize contest.

The Sibley College course of lectures by non-resident lecturers opened for the Winter term on Friday with a lecture by E. A. Kennelly on "The Transmission of Power by Alternating Currents." Mr. Kennelly was for many years Mr. Edison's assistant in the department of experimental research and mathematical investigation. His remarks were illustrated by lantern views on the subject.

Cornell now has a Ladies' Fencing Club. The first class was organized the past week, and the class meets every Saturday for instruction in the Sage College Gymnasium. Later in the season an exhibition meet will be given, to which gentlemen friends of the contestants will be invited.

During the past week Louis Carroll Root, Ph. D., '94, of the United States Treasury Department, gave a course of lectures before the university on "Bankpote Currency." The special subjects of the lectures were as follows: Tuesday, "Early Bank Currency of the United States"; Wednesday, "The Development of Bank Currency and Redemption Features in New-England"; Thursday, "Bank Currency in New-York"; Friday, "The National Banking System and Its Relation to Elasticity."

Raymond F. Almirall, '91, has been appointed instructor in architecture for the remainder of the year. Since he was graduated, Mr. Almirall has pursued a course of graduate study in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, at Paris. He will assist in putting into operation a system of instruction in drawing and design based upon the practice of that school.

The underclass supremacy, which is as yet undecided on account of the football game, will be decided by a wrestling match, a tug of war, and a game of basket ball. These contests were decided upon by a joint committee of three from each class. The tug of war is to consist of five men on each side, and will be governed by the regular rules. The wrestling match will be divided into three classes—heavy, middle, and light weight.

During last term the horticultural department made a series of experiments to determine the effect of electricity on the growth of chrysanthemums. The experiments were so successful that a new series of tests will be made upon Easter lilies. Cornell is the first to make these experiments, and the ultimate result is awaited with considerable interest. Three bulletins were issued last year on similar experiments and created much comment in Europe.

Prof. Louis Dyer of Oxford, recently appointed Professor of Greek, will deliver a course of ten public lectures on Homer during the Winter term. The dates and subjects are: Jan. 13, "Homer's View of Nature"; Jan. 20 and 27, "Romanticism and Classicism"; Feb. 3, "Helen"; Feb. 10 and 19, "The Subject of the Iliad"; Feb. 24, "Athene"; March 24, "Odysseus."

THE WORK AT RUTGERS.

Public Meetings and Lectures in January—Essays and Speeches.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 12.—The Winter term of Rutgers College opened Monday with most of the students back in their places. President Scott greeted them with a wish for a happy new year and said that the present term was of all the terms the one for work. The students in the dormitory probably thought it better to usher in the new year a little late rather than not at all, for they set off roman candles and skyrockets until a late hour of the night.

The programme of public meetings and lectures for January has been given out as follows: The day of prayer for colleges, Jan. 30; Jan. 16, before the Historical Society, Dr. David Murray will read a paper on "The History of the New-York State Board of Regents"; Greek Club, Jan. 17 and 31; before the Astronomical Society, Jan. 27, Prof. Julius Nelson will give an illustrated lecture on "Consumption," before the Microscopical Society.

Prof. J. C. Van Dyke commenced his series of art lectures before the seniors Monday afternoon.

Mr. Osborn, President of the junior class, has appointed Messrs Mason, Hageman, and Heath as a committee on the class supper.

The college has come into $20,000 by the sale of some property in Elizabeth which was left to it some years ago. No doubt the authorities will find use for it. It now seems certain that the college will lose the $100,000 it expected to receive from the Fayerweather estate under the gift of the executors, the deed of gift having been decided to be invalid.

Willard Conger, '96, has been elected editor in chief of The Targum, and Messrs. Collier, Peeke, and Fowler, all '97 men, were the successful candidates for associate editors.

Dr. C. E. Adams, physical instructor and director of the gymnasium, sailed Wednesday for Greece, to attend the revival of the Olympian games, which will be held during the coming month of April. Before his return, in June, he will travel in Europe. During his absence Prof. T. H. Dodge, Yale, '84, will have charge of the department of physical training of the college.

Dr. Dupree has announced the following list of topics for the senior essays: "Good Manners," "Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe,'" "Individual Rights to Labor," "Necessity of War," "Dust," "Comic Literature."

Subjects for the junior class speeches have been announced as follows, by Prof. Barbour: "Necessity for Individual Thought," "Vox Populi, Vox Dei," "Civilization and Chemistry," "The Future of the Negro," "Moral Courage," "Prison Reform," "Importance of Agricultural Colleges," "The Ideal Element in Life."

Examinations for admission this year will be held on June 12 and 13. Applicants may also be examined on Tuesday, Sept. 15, but students are advised to present themselves in June. All entrance conditions are expected to be made up before the Thanksgiving recess. A first prize of $100 in cash and a scholarship yielding $300, to apply on term bills, and a second prize of $50 and a three-hundred-dollar scholarship will be awarded to students who shall pass the best entrance examinations for the freshman class of '96. These scholarships were established by Samuel Sloan of New-York, and are for the classical course.

In accordance with orders of the War Department, on the graduation of every class, the names of such students as have shown special aptitude for military service will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army and of New-Jersey, and the names of the three most distinguished in military science and tactics shall be inserted in the United States Army Register and published in general orders. The names of the students so reported and which will appear in the Army Register for 1896 are George F. Scull, Jr., Cadet Major; Thomas F. Russam, Cadet Captain, and Robert S. Parsons, Cadet Captain.

STUDENTS AT STEVENS.

Unusually Small Percentage Dropped During the Recent Examinations.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 12.—Lectures and recitations were resumed on Monday after the Christmas holidays. So far as known, the percentage of men dropped from their classes at the recent examinations was unusually small.

The annual "smoker" concert of the musical clubs will be held on Thursday, Jan. 16, at the Quartet Club Hall, Hoboken. The clubs are going to have a New-York concert this year, for the first time in several years.

At a meeting of The Link Board Thursday it was decided to hold meetings of the board every two weeks. Word was received from President Morton regretting the action of the board in refusing to accept his plan for the publication of The Link this year, and refusing to allow his picture to appear in the volume. He also expressed his hope that some future Board of Editors might try the experiment.

At a meeting of the junior class on Thursday E. Knapp and R. V. Rose were nominated for the office of junior class editor of The Stevens Indicator, the choice being made by the editor in chief from the two nominations of the class.

A meeting of the senior class was held Wednesday, at which the advisability of having some celebration at the college this year to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversay of the founding of the institute was discussed.

A meeting of the Junior Ball Committee was held Monday, which a white and gold dance card was selected. It is proposed to put the tickets for the ball on sale earlier than in previous years.

UNION STUDENTS PROTEST.

A Rule Which They Ask to Have Modified—The Allison-Foote Debate.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The Winter term of Union College began Tuesday. President Raymond, in his address at chapel that day, said that no doubt many were disappointed in the grades they had received for the last term's work. This was due not so much to inferior work of the students, but to the much higher standard demanded by the Faculty.

The Faculty has adopted the following rule: "No student having more than two unfulfilled conditions shall be permitted to compete for any college athletic team, and no student who has any condition remaining after two opportunities for its removal have been given shall be allowed to compete for any team, nor shall any eclectic or irregular student be permitted to compete for any team." Much opposition has arisen among the students to this rule, on the ground that it is too rigid and too sudden. If a year's notice were given they could prepare for it, but its immediate adoption would prevent any athletics during the entire year. A committee headed by E. Burton Rowe, '95, has been appointed to interview the Faculty and request the withdrawal of the rule, or at least its modification or postponement. If the request be not granted, it is probable that the undergraduates will suspend both the Athletic and Musical Associations.

Up to this time there has been no postal service on College Hill, and many students are unable to obtain mail until late in the day. A committee composed of H. H. Brown, '97, and Cady, '97, has been appointed to endeavor to procure a room delivery.

The Allison-Foote debate, which was held last year at commencement, will be held on Feb. 20, because of the pressure of other matters during the Spring term. The debate is between three members each from the Philomathean and Adelphic Literary Societies for a prize of $100, half of which goes to the best debater and half to the winning side. In consideration of the brief time remaining, the condition on each debater of participation in ten debates during the year is dropped, with the understanding, however, that only attending members be chosen. The subject is: "Resolved, That the Aggressive Policy of Great Britain Is in Accord with the Higher Interest of Civilization."

Dr. Raymond announced Thursday that the authorities of the college had decided to celebrate "Charter Day" on Feb. 25. It is not expected that there will be any celebration, however, until next year.

In the recent examinations for positions on the engineering staff to improve the canals a large number of students were appointed and more will try at the next examination. This will lower very largely the number of engineering students, the senior class in that department being reduced to three. Those appointed are as follows: Assistant Engineer—Walter L. Lawton, '94; Levelers—Eugene Sommer, '96; Lewis B. Searing and H. P. Willis, '97; Rodmen—E. W. Sayles, '94; E. R. Payne, '95; Carl Bannister, '95; R. S. Greenman, '96; Charles E. Gordon, '96; L. M. Schofield, '96; S. L. Vossler, '95; Charles E. Cleaver, '96; A. T. Blessing, '96; A. T. G. Wemple, '96; Charles A. Hunt, '96; W. R. Borst, '95; H. W. De Graff, '98; Chairmen—Ray Morris, '95, and E. H. Rodgers, '98.

SUMMER COURSES TO BE CONTINUED.

New-York University Decides to Enlarge the Work—Notes.

At the last meeting of the Council of the New-York University it was decided to continue the Summer courses inaugurated last Summer. A six weeks' session from July 13 to Aug. 21 will be conducted at University Heights, the new site of the Undergraduate College. But five departments were represented last Summer. This will be increased to ten departments.

Courses will be offered thus: In Mathematics—Solid geometry, algebra, trigonometry, analytic geometry, and calculus; Biology—Elementary zoology, advanced zoology, and vertebrate anatomy; Chemistry—Inorganic chemistry, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, organic chemistry; Normal Course—Experimental psychology, lecture and laboratory courses; Comparative Systems of Education—Economics, theoretical political economy, practical economics; Latin Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic, French, German, and physical training.

Many of the courses are normal, the work being arranged especially to meet the needs of teachers. The date of the session has been advanced one week to enable those who wish to attend the sessions of the National Educational Association, to be held in Buffalo July 9 and 11, to attend the Summer session at New-York, beginning July 13. A special circular, with detailed information, will be issued and ready for distribution in a few weeks.

The library of the late Prof. Botta is to be removed to University Heights next week. It contains nearly 4,000 volumes, and will be found especially valuable for the language departments of the university. Room will be found for it in the Hall of Languages. Accompanying the library will be a lifelike portrait bust of Prof. Botta, the work of Mrs. Botta.

The first public exhibition of gymnastic exercises was held in the gymnasium Friday evening. Many members of the families living at or near University Heights were among the invited guests.

Mayor William L. Strong has accepted an invitation to speak at the annual dinner of the Alumni of Arts and Science at the Waldorf Jan. 21.

The lecture of Prof. Gillett upon Montaigne in the Chemical Laboratory Jan. 6 was well attended, in spite of the extreme cold. The next lecture is to be given by Prof. Robert W. Hall upon artificial lighting, ancient and modern.

David Banks has contributed the entire expense of the publication of the book entitled "Opening Addresses at New-York University Oct. 19, 1895." The book will be ready in a few days and will contain an introductory chapter, the congratulatory letters from Presidents of universities and colleges, and the seven or eight addresses in full, together with an appendix giving a fac simile of the programme of the day, with views of the buildings, and a complete list of the founders of University Heights, including the names of all those who have contributed money either to the grounds, buildings, or to the apparatus and libraries. The volume will be sent by Mr. Banks in the name of the university to every university and college in the United States and in foreign countries.

The students in the department of German, under Prof. McLouth, raised a handsome sum by subscription for pictures, to be placed upon the walls of the German rooms. These decorations add greatly, not only to the beauty of the room, but to their acoustic advantages. Similar work has been done in the English rooms and other rooms of the Hall of Languages.

The course in church history, under Dr. Samuel M. Jackson, the Secretary of the American Society of Church History, has commanded a large and prompt attendance of students. It is to be supplemented by a second course, extending through the second semester. This second course will treat of the times of the reformation. Dr. Jackson devotes himself wholly to work in church history.

Special gifts of money have recently been received for several of the department libraries, particularly history, English, mathematics, physics, and engineering. Fire-proof storage is provided for new books in Language Hall until the new library building is erected.

Dr. Sihler begins to-day an optional course in Patristic Latin, which is an entirely new subject in the undergraduate Latin department.

CITY COLLEGE REVIEW EXAMINATIONS.

They Will Begin To-day and Last a Fortnight—Prize Medals.

The review examinations which begin at City College to-day extend over a fortnight, and are a rapid review of the studies of the term. They are conducted by means of oral recitations, and in accordance with the schedule of recitations pursued during the term. The difference lies mainly in the greater length of the daily lessons and the omission of explanations on the part of the instructor.

If, upon the termination of this review, it appears to the Faculty that a student has fallen so far behind as to make it unprofitable for him to attempt to proceed, or to make him a drag upon his class, he is not allowed to continue with it.

Following the custom established last year, and with a view to arousing a deeper interest in the study of the history of the United States, the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has renewed its offer of a large handsome silver medal to be awarded by the Faculty for the best essay on "The Principles Fought for in the War of the American Revolution."

A similar offer has been made to the other colleges of the country. The best essay is to be sent to the President General of the society, and this essay, together with those from other colleges, will be referred to a select committee of the National Society, which will award to the writer of the one it deems best, a large gold medal.

The subject for the Kelly Critique is Macaulay's essay on Johnson, i. e., on Boswell's Life of Johnson. The competition for this prize is limited to the members of the two literary societies. The essays are due the first Monday in June.

The subjects for the senior and junior Riggs Prize, a gold medal, are: Senior—"War and Civilization"; junior—"William H. Seward as a Statesman." The competition for this prize is open to all who have received not less than 80 per cent. in English composition from the beginning of the junior year. The names of the competitors must be handed to the President by the second Monday in February, and the essays are due the first Monday in June.

The winner of the prize offered by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution will be made known at the annual dinner, Feb. 22.

The alumni of the college is making active preparations for the annual dinner, to be given Feb. 25.

The athletic team has stopped active training on account of the review examinations, but will resume its work Jan. 27. It is probable that some members of the team will enter the games of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, Feb. 2, at Madison Square Garden. The team is under the direction of Mr. Harvey, the former trainer, Dr. Banning having accepted the Professorship in Physiology and Hygiene at Colgate.

The fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta held its annual reunion during the Christmas holidays. An exceptionally large number of colleges were represented—Yale, Amherst, Dartmouth, Leland Stanford, Colgate, Columbia, and New-York University.

The Glee Club, under the management of F. M. Dearborn, '97, has been successful. It has had four engagements during the last month, the most important of which was the meeting of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen at Carnegie Music Hall. There are six engagements for the coming month, and the club expects to go out of town in February.

President Webb stated that the matter of the new professor in the department of intellectual and moral sciences would be definitely settled by the end of January. The chair is now filled by J. McNulty.

PRATT INSTITUTE'S REOPENING.

Many Improvements Made During the Christmas Recess.

A series of quaint posters, in black and white, the work of the members of the art department of Pratt Institute, advertises a course of ten lectures on "Historic Costume," to be given by Miss Louise Both-Hendriksen. The first of these will be given on the afternoon of Jan. 14, on "Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, and Greek dress," and the lecture will be fully illustrated by lantern slides.

The Christmas recess came to an end on Jan. 6, on which date the second term opened. In many departments the courses were started over again, and there was the average enrollment of the new students. During the vacation several alterations were made in the main building. The hallway on the fourth floor was entirely refinished, a reception room was added to the office of the art department, and a new office was made for the instructors in architectural drawing. The work on the new library building is approaching completion, and the probability is that it will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of March. Miss Mary W. Plummer, the director of the department of libraries, gave a talk on the work of her department, and especially its new building, before the annual joint meeting of the New-York State Library Association and the New-York Library Club, which was held in New-York on Jan. 10.

Prof. R. H. Chittenden of Yale University lectured at the institute on Thursday evening, Jan. 9. His subject was "The Value of Meats as Foods." He made a strong plea for a large amount of meat in a normal dietary, on the ground that proteid, the most essential element of all food, is best found in animal food. In Chittenden was a very interesting speaker and succeeded in making a technical talk sufficiently popular to be enjoyable and yet not too popular to be helpful.

Carroll D. Wright, the well-known statistician, will give the fourth of the series of free lectures at the institute on Thursday, Jan. 16.

COLUMBIA SEEKS AN ADVERSARY.

Strenuous Efforts to Secure the Acceptance of a Challenge to Debate.

The Columbia College Debating Union has, through its President, E. C. Brodt, challenged the University of Chicago to a joint debate, to be held in this city in either March or April. No reply has as yet been received. This step was brought about through a joint meeting of the Philolexian and Barnard Literary Societies Friday afternoon.

For a long time past the students have felt the need of establishing for Columbia a good reputation in debating. Hitherto there have been absolutely no public arguments except the dual Fall series between the rival societies and the annual Spring debates. Now it is felt that there must be a revival of attention to debating, and one method of obtaining this is thought to be by an inter-university discussion on some live topic of the day. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania have all been communicated with, but they have long since completed their arrangements for the college year. If the University of Chicago finds it impracticable, Brown or Wesleyan will be challenged.

The dates and subjects of the public course of biological lectures to be given by the university are as follows: By Frank M. Chapman—Jan. 7, "Distribution and Migration"; Jan. 14, "Sexual Relationships and Nesting Habits"; Jan. 28, "Color, its Nature and Uses." Feb. 4, "Modification of Structure by Habit." By Prof. Lloyd Morgan—Jan. 10, "Illustrations of Instinct"; Jan. 17, "Some Habits and Instincts of Young Birds"; Jan. 24, "The Emotions in Relation to Habit and Instinct"; Jan. 31, "Some Instinctive Activities of the Pairing Season."

Williams College Notes.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 12.—The first entertainment of the Thompson course will be given in Goodrich Hall to-morrow evening by the Temple Quartet of Boston. The members of the quartet are E. M. Spears, Robert Bruce, E. F. Webber, and L. B. Merrill. Mr. Merrill is a graduate of Williams, and he is well known by the members of the senior class, who were in college as freshmen during his senior year. The club has been here for several years past, and always receives a hearty welcome. Mr. Merrill is a favorite with a Williams audience, and he is compelled to respond to several encores during the evening. To the students will be given complimentary tickets the same as one year ago, but the townspeople attending will be compelled to pay for their admission. The proceeds will go to one of the athletic associations.

Arrangements are now being perfected between Williams and Dartmouth for a dual debating league. During the vacation representatives of the two colleges met in Springfield and drew up a constitution. No date for the first debate was set, but it will be in the very near future.

The class officers for the term are Profs. Dodd, Lefavour, Russell, and Spring.

Lectures at the Normal College.

The Associate Alumnae, the Shakespeare, and the Literature Committee of the Normal College have arranged for a course of ten lectures on Shakespeare, by Miss Helen G. Cone, beginning Monday, Feb. 3, and continuing weekly until completed. The class will have finished a course of ten lectures Jan. 20, given by Mrs. Mary J. Serrano, on "Spain and Spanish Literature." These lectures have been attended by seventy of the alumnae.

The twenty-fifth anniversary exercises of the Alpha Beta Gamma Society will be held Jan. 20. The Faculty and graduate members have been invited. The programme is kept secret, but it is said to be an excellent one.

At the meeting of the society next Friday a debate will be held on "The Transvaal Question." The debaters will be Miss A. Mix, Miss C. Parz, Miss G. Wemyss, and Miss M. Riblet.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:23|Sun sets...4:55|Moon rises...6:44

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 13.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Colorado	Hull	Dec. 28
Europe	London	Dec. 31
James Turpie	Gibraltar	Dec. 18
Llanduff City	Swansea	Dec. 30
Munchen	Bremen	Dec. 29
Picqua	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Powhatan	Gibraltar	Dec. 27
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 28

TUESDAY, JAN. 14.

Allianca	Colon	Jan. 6
Adirondack	Kingston	Jan. 9
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Jan. 2
Massachusetts	London	Jan. 2
Taormina	Havre	Dec. 31

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

El Paso	New-Orleans	Jan. 9
Furnessia	Glasgow	Jan. 4
Nueces	Galveston	Jan. 8
Saratoga	Havana	Jan. 11
Seminole	Jacksonville	Jan. 10
Trinidad	Bermuda	Jan. 13

THURSDAY, JAN. 16.

Aller	Bremen	Jan. 7
Germania	Gibraltar	Jan. 8
Glengyle	Gibraltar	Jan. 1
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Gibraltar	Jan. 7
Kensington	Antwerp	Jan. 6
Peconic	Gibraltar	Jan. 1

FRIDAY, JAN. 17.

Georgic	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Lampasas	Galveston	Jan. 10
Menantic	Swansea	Jan. 8
Philadelphia	London	Jan. 11
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Jan. 2
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Jan. 4
St. Louis	Southampton	Jan. 11
Valencia	Gibraltar	Jan. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Burgundia	Jan. 13	Marseilles	31 Broadway.
Iroquois	Jan. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Jan. 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Nomadic	Jan. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
El Sol	Jan. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Venezuela	Jan. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Alamo	Jan. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Portia	Jan. 15	Halifax	B'r'gArchb'd.
Majestic	Jan. 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Jan. 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Jan. 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Werra	Jan. 15	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Jan. 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Sirius	Jan. 15	M'nchester	Busk&Jev'ns.
Hindoo	Jan. 15	London	21-22 State St.
Catalina	Jan. 15	Cadiz	2-4 Stone St.
Picqua	Jan. 15	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Jan. 16	Nassau	113 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Period of Convalescence with Early Improvement in Sight.

TREASURY REHABILITATION ASSURED

The Bond Syndicate and Individual Subscribers—The Venezuelan Situation—Steady Gains in Railway Earnings with Large Traffic.

MONDAY—A. M.

Wall Street has been going through a period of convalescence, and has now reached that stage from which improvement, barring unlooked-for relapses, seems likely to be rapid. The issue of the call for subscriptions to the Government's new loan on Monday marked the turning point, although for a couple of days after the announcement there was considerable feverishness. Later developments, however, leave no room for doubt that there will be no immediate recurrence of disturbance on account of the Treasury situation. Foreign political complications may interfere, but the possibilities in that quarter are universally regarded as remote.

The success of the new loan is beyond question. Recent indications point to the possibility that the whole amount of the issue may be subscribed for by individuals and institutions without the formal intervention of the Morgan syndicate. Such a result would not be displeasing to the syndicate—in fact, the members of the syndicate are not restricted by any obligation to it from making bids for the bonds on their individual accounts, and t is well understood that they have done or will do so. It is equally well understood that the syndicate will make a bid for the whole issue or none, so that, no matter what method is pursued in the distribution of the bonds, the rehabilitation of the Treasury, the result aimed at, is assured. Once accomplished, this means that anxiety as to the maintenance of the gold standard is removed for a couple of years at least, and the effect must be beneficial. No one doubts that a way honorable to all concerned will be found out of the Venezuelan complication. American investments will then stand upon their merits, and must prove attractive, not only to foreign but to domestic capital.

Home news during the week has been of a favorable character. Railway earnings are showing up well, increases being almost universal. Furthermore, the Government crop report shows that there is enough produce in the country to tax the full capacity of the roads for ten months to come, and this means a continuance of good earnings. In the lean period through which the country has passed, the managers have learned to economize, and there is no reason to suppose that they will be prodigal on the first appearance of prosperity. Good progress is being made toward the reorganization of bankrupt properties, and the year will see many properties restored to their owners. The deposits of Reading securities in this city, Philadelphia, and London have been enormous, and the success of the plan of reorganization is already assured. During the week the Pan Handle Directors declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on their preferred stock, thus restoring the company to the list of dividend payers.

Speculation during the week has not been active. St. Paul and Sugar have been the features. The first named lost ½, while Sugar gained 2⅛ points. The strength of Sugar was based on the belief that the German authorities would not increase the export bounty on sugar. Leather preferred was prominent because of an attack by a prominent trader. It lost 3¼ points. Manhattan suffered a loss of 2⅜ points, the result of a raid, with the view of influencing Western Union, in which there is an important short interest. Chicago Gas showed strength on the belief that the difficulties in the way of reorganization will soon be removed. The general list was extremely dull, and was not greatly changed.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Closing, High- est.	Low- est.	Jan. 11,'96.
Alton & Terre Haute.....	59½	59½	36¼
American Coal.....	110	105	..
American Cotton Oil.....	17½	16¼	23½
*American Sugar Ref.....	104¼	97	90
*American Sugar Ref. pf.	98	95	91⅜
American Tobacco.....	83⅜	76¾	98½
American Tobacco pf.....	100¼	100⅛	108½
Ann Arbor.....	10¼	10	..
At., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14⅜	12⅜	..
*A., T. & S. F. pf. when is.	21⅜	19¼	..
Atlantic & Pacific.....	⅝	⅝	⅞
Baltimore & Ohio.....	38	36½	62⅜
*Bay State Gas.....	21½	21½	23½
Canada Southern.....	49	45½	49⅞
Central Pacific.....	14⅜	14¼	..
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	14⅜	13	17½
Chic. & Eastern Illinois...	42¾	42½	50
Chicago Gas, t. r.....	66½	62	76⅝
Chic., Bur. & Q.....	76⅝	71⅝	71⅝
Chic. & Northwestern....	97¾	94⅞	96¾
Chic. & N. W. pf.....	143	142	144½
Chic., Mil. & St. P.....	68⅝	63½	56½
Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf....	126⅜	125	116⅞
Chic., R. I. & P.....	67	62	62¾
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L..	36	31	38
Cleve., Lorain & W. pf....	45	41½	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	3	3	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	25¼	23⅜	..
Col., H. V. & Tol.....	16	15	17½
Con. Gas Co.....	146	143	132
Delaware & Hudson.....	126	119¾	132
Del., Lack. & Western...	159⅝	155⅛	162½
Denver & Rio Grande pf...	42½	40	35
Des Moines & F. D.....	6	5⅜	..
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd..	16⅜	14¼	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A.....	5	4¾	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.....	92½	92½	99¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.....	61	60½	54
General Electric	26	22	34
Illinois Central	92	89¼	84½
Illinois Steel Co.....	60	60	..
Iowa Central	8	7¼	6
Iowa Central pf.....	26	25	23
Keokuk & Des Moines....	2	2	..
Laclede Gas	19½	18¼	27½
Laclede Gas pf...	78¾	78¾	87
Lake Erie & Western.....	18	18	..
Lake Erie & West. pf.....	68	64⅝	71⅞
Lake Shore	140¼	134¾	187½
Long Island	84	84	88
*L. I. Trac., all in. pd....	17⅜	16	..
Louisville & Nashville....	43¾	39⅞	58⅜
L., N. A. & C.....	8 ⅛	7⅞	7
L., N. A. & C. pf.....	19	16½	21½
Manhattan Con.....	102	96⅜	105⅜
*Metropolitan Traction ..	100	92	101½
Mexican national ctfs.....	1⅛	1	..
Michigan Central.....	94½	94½	95
Minneapolis & St. Louis..	19	17	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf...	74½	72	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf...	42	40	..
Minnesota Iron	58	53	40
Missouri, Kan. & Texas..	11¼	10½	13½
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	25¼	22	23
Missouri Pacific	25	22⅝	24
Mobile & Ohio.....	22	21½	15½
Morris & Essex.....	163	162¼	163½
*National Lead Co.....	25	23	36⅞
*National Lead Co. pf....	85¾	82½	84¾
National Linseed Oil.....	20½	19	18⅜
New-England	45⅝	45⅛	..
New-Jersey Central	99¼	94⅝	93¼
New-York Central	96	93⅜	98⅞
New-York, Chic. & St. L.	11¼	11¼	13
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	14	13½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd	23	23	..
New-York, Sus. & West....	15¼	13⅞	14½
New-York, S. & West. pf.	23⅜	21¼	42¾
Norfolk & Western pf.....	6⅛	6⅛	18⅝
North American	4⅜	4	5⅜
Northern Pacific	3	2⅝	3¾
Northern Pacific pf.....	12	10⅛	17½
Ontario Mining	8	8	..
Ontario & Western.....	13¼	12⅜	15½
Oregon Improvement	4	2⅝	11½
Pacific Mail	26	22½	22¼
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville.	3	2⅝	..
Phila. & Reading.....	3½	2¾	13¼
Phila. & Rdg., 1st in. pd..	9	7⅞	..
P., C., C. & St. L.....	15½	14⅞	15
P., C., C. & St. L. pf....	55	52	45⅛
Pullman Palace Car Co...	155	148	154
Quicksilver	2	2	..
St. Louis Southwestern....	4⅜	4	4⅝
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10¼	9	9¼
St. Paul, M. & M.....	115	115	110
St. Paul & Omaha.....	35¼	31½	33½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.....	120	117	..
Silver bullion certificates..	67⅝	67⅝	66
Southern Pacific	21½	20	18⅝
Southern Railway.....	8⅝	7¾	10⅝
Southern Railway pf.....	26¾	23⅜	35½
Tennessee Coal & Iron....	26⅝	23	15
Texas Pacific.....	8	7½	9⅝
Union Pacific.....	4	3½	11⅛
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf...	3¼	3¼	8½
U. S. Cordage, t. r.....	5⅝	4½	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r....	10	9	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r....	20⅝	17	..
United States Express.....	38	38	..
*United States Leather...	9⅝	9	11
*United States Leather pf.	61⅜	59½	64⅜
U. S. Rubber.....	26⅝	24	44⅜
U. S. Rubber pf.....	85½	83	94½
Wabash	6¾	6½	6
Wabash pf.....	16½	14½	14
*Western Union Beef.....	8¼	7½	..
Western Union Telegraph.	84¼	82¼	87¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie....	11	10	10¼
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf..	36¼	34½	41½
Wisconsin Central.....	3¼	3¼	..

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was steadier. Call loans were made at 2@6 per cent., the average being about 5 per cent. Time money was in good demand, the rate being 6 per cent. for months on very choice securities.

Commercial paper was not in good demand. Rates were 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for four months' commission-house names, 6@7 per cent. for four to six months' prime, and 7@9 per cent. for good single names for the same period.

The Bank of England gained £571,755 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 53.03, became 60.44. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 15,925,000f in gold and 1,300,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was deranged in consequence of the announcement of the Government bond issue. Gold to the amount of $4,036,883 was exported. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¾@$4.90 for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75@80c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ½ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52⅝c.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $5,611,883, and the imports for the same period $177,819. The net exports, therefore, have been $5,433,764. The net exports to date in 1895 were $6,518,858, in 1894 $73,995, and in 1893, $2,032,193.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $7,408,425. The banks now hold $27,183,100 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $7,372,300, an increase in specie of $2,391,500, an increase in legal tenders of $4,025,400, a decrease in deposits of $346,100, and an increase in circulation of $49,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Jan. 11, '96.	Jan. 4, '96.	Jan. 12, '95.
Loans	$458,208,400	$465,580,700	$489,682,600
Specie	71,346,200	68,954,700	75,512,700
Legal tenders	78,654,100	73,728,700	105,130,200
Net deposits	491,268,800	491,614,900	552,402,800
Circulation.	14,002,600	13,952,900	11,426,500

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Jan. 11, '96.	Jan. 4, '96.	Jan. 12, '95.
Specie	$71,346,200	$68,954,700	$75,512,700
Legal tenders	78,654,100	73,728,700	105,130,200
Total reserve..	$150,000,300	$142,683,400	$180,642,900
Reserve required	122,817,200	122,903,725	138,850,700
Excess reserve above legal requirements ..	$27,183,100	$19,779,675	$41,792,200

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896.....	$27,183,100	1891.....	$13,384,250
1895.....	41,792,200	1890.....	6,015,700
1894.....	92,583,675	1889.....	6,630,100
1893.....	15,610,450	1888.....	27,734,400
1892.....	18,961,125	1887.....	7,926,100

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refineries.....2⅛
American Sugar Refineries.....1
Canada Southern.....1½
Chicago Gas, t. r.....1
Del. & Hudson.....1⅞
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.....3
Lake Erie & Western pf.....1
Mobile & Ohio.....2
New-Jersey Central.....1⅝
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf.....1
Southern Pacific.....1
United States Rubber pf.....1⅞

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute.....1
Atchison, T. & S. Fé pf when issued.....1¾
Bay State Gas.....3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....1⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.....1⅜
Clev., L. & W. pf.....2
Illinois Central.....1
Illinois Steel.....3½
Lake Erie & Western.....1⅜
Long Island Traction, all in. paid.....1½
L., N. A. & C. pf.....1¼
Manhattan.....2¾
Michigan Central.....1⅜
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.....3½
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.....3
National Lead pf.....2½
Norfolk & Western pf.....1⅞
Oregon Improvement.....1½
Pullman Car.....4⅜
United States Leather pf.....3½
United States Rubber.....1⅜

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st.....3
A., T. & S. F. 4s., t. r.....1¼
Brook. El 1st.....1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s.....2
Ch., B. & Q., conv.....1½
Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st.....2½
Mo., K. & Tex. 2d.....1¼
Kentucky Central 4s.....5
Lehigh Valley of N. Y 4½s.....1
Nash., C. & St. L. con.....2
Northern Pacific con.....1½
Peo. Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s.....1½
Peo. Gas of Chicago 2d.....1
Peoria & East. 1st.....2⅜
P. & Rdg. 1st. pf. inc.....1¾
P. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc.....2
P. & Rdg. 3d pf. inc.....1½
P. & Rdg. genl. t. r.....1⅜
St. L Southwest 1st.....1
U. P., D. & G. 1st.....1⅜
Wabash 1st D. & C.....1½

DECLINED.

B., R. & P. genl.....3
Can. South. 1st.....1
Cent. of N. J. genl.....1¼
Cent. of N. J. genl. r.....1
Col. & Ninth Ave. 1st.....1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.....2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st. t. r.....1¾
Iowa Central 1st.....1
Kansas Pacific 1st Den.....1½
Lehigh & W. B. con. as.....½
Lex. Ave. & Pav. F. 1st.....2
Met. Elev. 1st.....1
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s.....1
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st.....1½
N. Y. Cent. 1st. c.....2
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs.....1
Nor. Pac. 1st.....1
Nor. Pac. 1st r.....1
Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes.....2
Ohio South. gen.....1½
Oregon Imp. con.....1
Ore. Short L. 6s.....1½
Ore. Short L. 6s. t. r.....1¼
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s. t. r.....3
Rio Grande Western 1st.....1½
Rock Island 5s c.....1
St. L Southwest 2d.....1½
St. P. 1st. So. Minn.....2
San A. & A. Pass. 4s.....1
Southern Railway 5s.....2
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s.....1
Union Pacific 1st., 1896.....1
Wabash deb., B.....1½

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The feeling toward the end of the week was somewhat better in the bond market. There was more inquiry for high-grade bonds and better business resulted, though the majority of intending investors are still holding off, endeavoring to obtain bargains. The supply is small, a great many bonds that were being pressed for sale having been withdrawn on account of the more favorable aspect of affairs. Speculative bonds have been extremely dull and weak. Bonds with an international market have declined quite sharply, though the total transactions were small.

Reading bonds were active and lower, though the plan seems now to be an assured success. Over 85 per cent. of all securities, it is announced, have been deposited, a great achievement, especially in times like the present. There is more or less talk about the pending bond issue, and opinions are extremely conflicting. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the syndicate will eventually obtain the bonds. Holding the subscription open for thirty days has had an extremely depressing effect. In the meantime, the members of the syndicate will undoubtedly assist, by all possible means, to prevent any disturbance in the money market, pending the final disposition of the bonds.

Traction and gas securities have been dull. There was some demand for Bridgeport Traction first mortgage 5s, on the publication of the earnings of the year 1895, which show net earnings amounting to double all charges. The old issues of Government bonds were in better demand, though advances were only fractional and business restricted.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 9, 1896.....	£45,531,811	.....
Jan. 10, 1895.....	33,880,112	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 9, 1896.....	77,373,830	£49,333,965
Jan. 10, 1895.....	83,180,782	49,316,883
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 9, 1896.....	30,427,755	13,028,995
Jan. 10, 1895.....	38,431,125	12,810,375
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 9, 1896.....	24,409,000	12,660,000
Jan. 10, 1895.....	15,185,000	14,082,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 9, 1896.....	8,004,000	10,100,000
Jan. 10, 1895.....	8,004,000	11,130,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 9, 1896.....	3,517,000	6,831,000
Jan. 10, 1895.....	4,090,000	6,845,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 9, 1896.....	2,755,333	1,377,667
Jan. 10, 1895.....	3,572,000	1,786,000
Total last week.	£192,018,729	£93,331,627
Corresponding week in 1894.....	183,302,112	97,960,000
Week ending Jan. 2.	192,708,903	93,901,344
Corresponding week last year	184,590,412	95,728,667

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday.....	$10,937,966
Corresponding week 1895.....	9,650,641
Since Jan. 1, 1896.....	21,836,086
Corresponding period 1895.....	19,146,176
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday.....	$7,227,728
Corresponding week 1895.....	7,346,560
Since Jan. 1, 1896.	7,227,728
Corresponding period 1895.....	7,346,560
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday.....	$70,444
Corresponding week 1895.....	32,601
Since Jan. 1, 1896.....	232,701
Corresponding period 1895.....	110,282
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday.....	$5,033,315
Corresponding week 1895.....	2,787,850
Since Jan. 1, 1896.....	7,538,476
Corresponding period 1895.....	7,743,491

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Jan. 11..	$613,214,689
Balances for week ending Jan. 11....	37,764,698
*Exchanges for week ending Jan. 4...	945,072,289
*Balances for week ending Jan. 4....	44,709,700
*Exchanges for week ending Dec. 28.	667,659,266
*Balances for week ending Dec. 28...	38,101,651
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 21..	747,817,579
Balances for week ending Dec. 21...	44,140,802
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 14..	601,050,376
Balances for week ending Dec. 14...	35,899,019
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 7....	688,422,920
Balances for week ending Dec. 7....	46,343,991
*Five days.	

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 11.—The local stock market for the week has ruled quiet, with prices firmer. Few stocks are offered There is noticeable strength in the bank stocks, and, while the bid prices have advanced somewhat over last week's quotations, few shares have changed hands. The manufacturing stocks are inactive. With the exception of some small lots of Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company common stock, at prices ranging from 75 to 77½, no sales were made. The insurance stocks have shown a little life. Merchants' has sold at 50¼, ex dividend, and some Providence Washington has been sold at the same figure. The illuminating stocks were quiet, with little or no changes in prices. Narragansett Electric Light sold at 81¾, and Providence Gas at 84¼.

The local money market is perhaps a trifle easier. Commercial paper is quoted at 6 per cent., call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and loans on cotton at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I. quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
American	44¼	45½
Atlantic	30½	..
Blackstone Canal.....	24⅞	25⅛
City	58	..
Commercial	*46	..
Eagle	54	..
Fifth	44¼	46
First	112	..
Fourth	119½	..
Globe	53½	..
High Street.....	60	..
Lime Rock.....	7¼	..
Manufacturers'	140	..
Merchants'	63	..
Mechanics'	51½	..
National Exchange.....	100	..
National of North America.....	43¼	..
National Commerce	44	45
Old	113	..
Providence	755	..
Phenix	70½	..
Rhode Island	24	..
Roger Williams.....	68½	71
Second	..	128
Third	..	84
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	55½	..
Weybosset	43	44
PAWTUCKET.		
First	156	..
Pacific	70	..
Slater	157	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Company.....	50	..
RAILROADS.		
N. Y., N. H. & H.....	177¾	182
N. Y. N. H. & H. deb bonds...	134	138
Providence & Springfield.....	96	..
Pawtuxet Valley.....	150	..
Providence & Worcester.....	251½	..
Providence, Warren & Boston..	122½	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw.....	206	215
American Supply.....	..	70
Armington & Sims.....	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing.....	85	..
Gorham Mfg. pf.....	115½	118
Nicholson File.....	57	..
Nat. & Prov. Worsted pf.....	97	..
Nat. & Prov. Worsted 6s.....	100	..
Pawtucket Haircloth.....	38	..
R. I. Perkins H-S.....	*75	85
R. I. Perkins H-S. pf.....	*90	96
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	48¼	..
Merchants'	48½	..
Providence Washington.....	48½	50½
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric.....	81¾	82¼
Providence Gas.....	83¾	86
Pawtucket Gas	90	..
Providence Telephone.....	93	97
R. I. Electric Protect.....	118	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	112½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
R. I. Safe Deposit.....	64½	..
*Ex dividend.		

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—The local market has been dull and narrow all week. For the moment Traction securities appear to be out of public favor, and the whole list is rather heavy. Birmingham Traction announced a resumption of dividends at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, but it did not stimulate demand for the stock; the bonds of this road are still quoted below par. The cold weather demonstrated that the natural gas companies have a larger supply of fuel this Winter than last, but as the Philadelphia Company discontinued the publication of its quarterly statements when it passed its dividend last September, the public has no means of knowing how its earnings and financial condition compare with previous years. The stock, however, is the firmest of the Natural Gas group. The other Westinghouse shares are dull, but steady. Bonds quiet. Money tight at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas.....	6¼	..
Philadelphia Company	17¾	17¼
Central Traction	..	27
Pleasant Valley	19¾	20
Pittsburg & Birmingham.....	16½	16¾
Pittsburg, Alle. & Manchester...	..	39
Duquesne Traction	32½	33½
U. S. & Signal pf.....	52½	..

The Nassau Sponge Market.

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 7.—Sponge exchange active, and prices up.

ALTMAN & CO.'S BIG BUILDING

WITH THE NEW EXTENSION IT WILL COVER 60,000 SQUARE FEET.

Many New Devices for Convenience and Comfort—Plans for a New Stable Included.

Plans for one of the largest retail dry-goods establishments in the world have been filed by Kimball & Thompson, architects of the Manhattan Life Building, on behalf of B. Altman & Co., for remodeling the latter's present establishment on Sixth Avenue, and for an addition running through the block from Eighteenth to Nineteenth Streets. The addition will cover an area 150 by 184 feet, and to make room fifteen houses have been torn down. The entire building when completed will cover an area of 200 by 300 feet, fronting on Sixth Avenue, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets.

All the appointments of the new store will be of the latest and best character, and the facilities for reaching the departments are to be unexcelled. To reach the departments above the first floor, there will be thirteen large rapid-running passenger elevators, with many staircases at convenient points.

The new extension will be six stories in height, and thoroughly fire-proof. There will be every convenience for the comfort of customers. In the centre of the building will be a square rotunda, 40 by 70 feet, extending to the third story, lighted by a skylight. This rotunda will be finished in a decorative manner, presenting an arcade of columns on the second and third floors, forming observation galleries.

The mere statement of the dimensions of the rotunda conveys an inadequate idea of its size. It will occupy a space equal to three ordinary stores on Sixth Avenue, and the light, filtering through the glass roof, at this point, will make a most striking show room for the display of goods. A special feature will be made of the fixtures in this rotunda, so that all its points of vantage may be used to the best purpose.

There will be several freight elevators in addition to those for passengers and those for employes, whose convenience has been carefully considered. The rooms for their use will be large and commodious.

It is also proposed to raise the present building two additional stories, making the entire new building of one height. The design for the exterior anticipates the removal of the present fronts. Limestone will be used in all the front elevations of the remodeled structure, in place of brick and iron, making the building a harmonious whole. The design is of Spanish Renaissance, the effect being obtained in the character and grouping of the windows, with towers at the angles, and commodious entrances from the street. The detail will be simple, preserving a quiet, dignified effect, and, at the same time, not losing sight of the fact that a building covering such a great area must be well lighted, while there must be also secured a sense of solidity in the general effect of the exterior which can only be realized in the grouping of the windows.

Another fact has not been lost sight of by Messrs. B. Altman & Co., and that is reducing to a minimum the danger of fire from the location of machinery in the building.

Mr. Altman has purchased on the Eighteenth Street side, beyond the limit of the new extension, a large piece of property, on which he will build the firm stables. In the basement of this building the machinery plant for the entire building will be placed. There will be boilers of combined capacity of from 1,000 to 1,200 horse power, a number of dynamos for the lighting of the building, which will aggregate at least 6,000 sixteen-candle-power lamps; also the pumps and tanks for elevators and other necessary machinery, so that the basement of the store will be free for the handling of goods and the convenience of employes. The stable will be one of the most complete in this city, and the fittings will favorably compare with those of the best private stables.

The preparatory work of removing the existing buildings on the site which will be occupied by the new extension and the excavations for the cellar and foundations are well advanced and will be completed before the expiration of the present month.

A Woman for State Librarian.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Just at present there is no more active office seeker in Kentucky than Miss Emma Guy, who for the second time is a candidate for State Librarian. In the Republican caucus of 1803 she received a flattering vote for that position, but, of course, had no chance of success in that Legislature. Now things are different. Miss Guy was born in 1867, being the eldest of five children born to Ashby Guy, who died when Emma was nine years old. Mr. Guy was a Mason in good standing, and this fact entitled Emma to admission to the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home at Louisville, where she attended school five years. During this time she acquitted herself with great honors, and won many friends. She afterward attended Howard College, Gallatin, Tenn., where she completed scientific and Latin courses. Here she was victorious in four contests for medals offered by the institution. She has since filled with marked capability high positions in the public schools in Kentucky.

Miss Guy is not the sole female aspirant for the office of Librarian, which from time immemorial has been bestowed in Kentucky on some member of the fair sex. Miss Corinne Wilson, Miss Lizzie McKee Walcutt, Mrs. George Shalton, Miss Carrie Lane, and Mrs. Mary L. Hatcher are also in the race.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

JOHN T. BOYD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1896, at Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty Street, at 12:30 o'clock:
$41,000 Lakota Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,200 Lakota Co. Insurance Ctf.
$1,914.58 Lakota Co. Ground Rental Receipt.
$1,894.27 Lakota Co. Ground Rental Receipt.
$2,383.72 Lakota Co, Tax Receipt,
480 shs Fearless Oil Co. Stock.
$6,000 Note Washington & Chesapeake Beach Ry. Co., secured by $12,000 Washington & Ches. Beach Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds in Trust.
$33,000 Wash. & Ches. Beach Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Meetings and Elections.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.
New York, Jan. 5, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall St., on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1896, commencing at 12 O'CLOCK M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 14, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
New York, Dec. 30, 1895.
An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
New-York, Jan. 6, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 280 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. BANTA, Cashier.

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CANAIGRE ROOT TO BE GROWN IN FLORIDA

The Planters Hope to Find Much Profit in Its Cultivation.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 9.—There arrived in Orlando yesterday a carload of canaigre root for the purpose of an experimental plantation. The root came from Monahnus, near El Paso, Texas. It was shipped by Mr. R. J. Kerr to Mahlon Gore, who will attend to the experiment at this end of the line.

This is comparatively a new plant in the commercial world. It was found growing in a natural state in the arid regions of New-Mexico and Arizona. But experiment shows that it responds wonderfully to cultivation, the roots growing twice to four times the weight under cultivation of that found growing wild. Its value consists in the large percentage of tannic acid contained in the root.

At first the roots were dug on the wild prairies, and, after being sliced and dried, were shipped principally to Glasgow, Scotland, where they commanded about $40 per ton. Mr. Kerr now has extensive plantations in New-Mexico, old Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. Analysis shows the roots to contain 20 to 30 per cent. of tannic acid, and it is easily extracted and rendered available for use.

In the experiments conducted in the West, it seems to thrive best in a sandy, friable soil. It is in such land that the roots attain the largest size, and thus far it seems to do best in poor lands.

A year or two ago Mr. Kerr sent small quantities of the root to different portions of this State to have it tested. The result was so satisfactory that he visited Florida in October last, and while here arranged with Mr. Gore for planting on a somewhat extensive scale. Mr. A. G. Branham was enlisted, and he now has fifty acres prepared for immediate planting. It is a Winter-growing plant, making its growth from November to April, when the top dies off, and if not dug the roots remain dormant through the Summer. It grows and thrives through the frosts and Winters of New-Mexico and Arizona, and therefore will never find cold enough in Florida to injure it.

Mr. L. C. Smith, a Winter resident of Florida, obtained a small quantity of seed roots, a portion of which he planted. They now making a strong and vigorous growth, and he is so well pleased with it that he is preparing to plant two or three acres more at once. Mr. Smith is a practical tanner, and has tested the acid. He believes that it is destined to supplant oak and hemlock bark as a source of tannin for the use of leather makers.

This experiment may prove of great value to the farmers of Florida, who are looking for a reliable money crop. Prof. A. E. Blount of the College of Agriculture, New-Mexico, gives the yield under cultivation as ten tons per acre. The sliced and dried root sells readily in Glasgow, Scotland, at $40 per ton. The demand is practically unlimited.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Washburn, referee, southeast corner of Third Avenue and Rose Street, 25 by 87, two-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $2,850.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Bankson T. Morgan, referee, Sweeney's Hotel property, 102 to 106 Park Row and 23 Duane Street, forming an L 49.7 by 102.2 on Park Row and 22 by 69.4 by irregular on Duane Street, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $121,250.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, John Fennel, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, about 379 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 25.6 by 97.3 by 25 by 92.2, four-story brick flat.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Annie Harris to house and lot at Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indralema, (letters must be directed "per Indralema.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 12 M for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hubert, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hubert";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Tampa; at 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez, per steamship Flamborough, (letters must be directed "per Flamborough.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM | Main, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
†Kaiser Wilhelm II., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Normannia, Feb. 19, 11 AM
††Fürst Bismarck, Jan. 28, 11 AM | ††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, A.M. | F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

Passengers conveyed from HLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6¼ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the Azores.

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, for Jerusalem, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Maracaibo, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS .....Jan. 15 | PARIS .....Feb. 5
NEW-YORK....Jan. 22 | NEW-YORK....Feb. 12
ST. PAUL.....Jan. 29 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 19

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

Westernland, Jan. 15, noon | Noordland, Jan. 29, noon
Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM | Friesland, Feb. 5, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA.

48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO
WEST INDIES.

30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics. For further particulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, New-York, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.

ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E.R., N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY LINE.

For NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

Cook's Tours.

Established 1841.

First-class Personally Conducted Parties to

FLORIDA

from New-York by Steamship or Railroad Routes, January 15, 28; February 5, 18; March 3. Moderate Fares, including All Expenses.

THE ANNUAL SPRING TOURS TO HAWAII and JAPAN, CHINA, etc., leave San Francisco February 6, 25. Personally conducted. Special Low Fares. Arrangements strictly first-class throughout.

RAILROAD and STEAMSHIP TICKETS by all routes at lowest fares, to all

WINTER RESORTS.

Bermuda, Nassau, West Indies, California, Mexico, etc.

DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAMMES FREE.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Jan. 25, 7 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train to Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT,
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Bizerta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, the Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic Islands,) Malaga, (Tangiers.)

Duration of round trip, about two months.

Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward, according to accommodations. For further particulars apply to
A. FORGET, Gen. Agt., 3 Bowling Gr., N.Y. City.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M. | Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A.M.
Servia, Jan. 25, noon. | Umbria, Feb. 8, noon.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM | Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM | Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM | Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM | Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU .....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC .....Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 25, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
ALLIANCA, Jan. 20. ADVANCE, Jan. 20.

For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Jan. 13
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Jan. 15
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Jan. 17

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. P. A.
O.S.S. Co. N. Pier 35 N. R. P.C. & P.R.R., 363 B'way
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 P. M. train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 261 Broadway, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Platz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time Cards at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, DINING AND LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit; Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

SLEEPING TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 388 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In effect Jan. 6, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

4:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:20 P. M. daily. Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa, 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC. Royal Blue, 10:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Washington, Richmond, and Old Point Comfort.

FOR POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleepers, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:10 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11, A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,823, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PROVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York, 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION